

Day's Gossip of Vancouver

Wholesale Grocers are to Start
a Vinegar and Spirits
Brewery.

City is to Make Application for
All Foreshore That is
Available.

Vancouver, May 8.—William Braid, wholesale grocer, and Frank Burnett, are to start a distillery in Vancouver. Vinegar and methylated spirits and other by-products will be manufactured. Five acres of ground are being secured for the distillery. Corn will be secured from Iowa.

The Vancouver Petroleum Syndicate, operating in Alberta, have struck a gusher. Unfortunately, however, it is not oil, but mineral water. The highly mineralized water is rushing in so fast as to interfere with the operations of the bore.

Mr. J. G. Woods has secured foreshore rights in front of the Indian reserve from the Dominion government. A boom will be built at the mouth of the Capilano to hold the shingle bolts that are brought down the Capilano from above—four and a half miles by stream and three and a half miles by the utilization of the Capilano river.

The thimble of Messrs. McEllan, McFeely & Co. have struck a shorter day. They are twelve in number. They asked the firm for the same pay, 37½ cents an hour, but for an eight instead of a nine-hour day. The firm refused.

There is likely to be a hard fight put up for the possession of the Capilano river, Mr. J. G. Woods has secured a lease of the river under the Rivers and Streams Act, from the provincial government, for purposes connected with the dam above mentioned. The protest from his eight-mile dam. The protest from the owners of property on both sides of the river claim ownership of the river. Mr. Woods must expropriate according to law, if he takes the river from them.

Bob Hansen and Harold Emery, who escaped from the Victoria reformatory, will return tomorrow in charge of the police. When Emery was asked why he escaped, he said that the grand jury said the reformatory was not fit place for anyone to live in.

An attempt is to be made to stop the increase in the number of inmates of houses of ill-repute in the city. The numbers have been growing very fast and a large proportion of them are of French nationality.

E. J. Gates, a C. P. R. employee, was severely assaulted by some one while walking on the C. P. R. track Tuesday night. Sam Nichols has been arrested, charged with the offence.

The bank clearings for the week ending May 7 are \$1,282,022.

Great Strike in Australia

All the State-Owned Railways
of the Colony are Tied
Up.

Eleven Thousand Railroad Men
are Involved in the Dis-
pute.

Melbourne, Victoria, May 9.—A great railway strike commenced at midnight. All the state-owned railways of Victoria are tied up in consequence of a curious dispute between the government and the railroad employees regarding the right of the latter to affiliate themselves with the Victorian Trades Hall, the headquarters of trades unionism in the colony. The employees of the railroads are practically all ex-servants and the government claimed that in case of a strike in either trades affiliated with the Trades Hall, the railroad men would be obliged to strike in sympathy, and therefore the government notified the railroad men that unless they withdrew from Trades Hall before May 12th they will be dismissed.

The Engineers' Association replied that unless the government withdrew its notice of dismissal before 6 o'clock, they would strike at midnight, and leave their locomotive wherever they happen to be. The government guaranteed to pay the men for two months to non-strikers, and notified the men they would lose their pensions if they struck. About 11,000 railroad men are involved in the dispute.

Demonstrations occurred in front of the newspaper offices, and troops were sent to patrol the streets.

DROWNED IN THE RED.
Winnipeg, May 8.—A young man named Barclay was drowned in the Red river this evening, by the upsetting of a canoe, in which he was sailing with a companion.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.
Winnipeg, May 8.—Fire at Minnedosa today destroyed O'Leary's elevator with about 20,000 bushels of wheat, and John Wake's grain warehouse with a small quantity of grain. A high wind was blowing and other buildings near the track were only saved after a hard fight.

HONORS TO A HERO.
New York, May 8.—Details of firemen, one hundred of the American navy, and about 5,000 other persons attended the funeral today of M. McNally, a young fireman who was fatally burned while trying to save a man at a tenement house fire in this city last Sunday. The Jackies were from the United States battleship Iowa, on which McNally served during the Spanish war.

MEDDLESOME MESDAMES.
Give Good Illustration of Not Minding Their Own Affairs.

Guelph, Ont., May 8.—The annual business meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary society, of the Presbyterian church, wound up yesterday. The next meeting will be held in Toronto.

Resolutions were passed deploring the increased tax on Chinese, and the laxity in the enforcement of the law respecting the sale of liquor to Indians in British Columbia.

E. & J. BURKE'S
THREE STAR
OLD IRISH WHISKEY

A Soft, mellow flavored Whiskey produced by age and high quality.

WESTERN PIONEER DEAD.

Folkestone, Mont., May 8.—"Uncle John Yancy," one of the most famous pioneers of the West, is dead. Yancy kept a small hotel, and had entertained many prominent guests, among them President Roosevelt, Baron Rodschild, President Arthur, and General Sherman.

AVOIDING CONTROVERSY.
Sultan Does Not Wish to Provoke Clash With Bulgaria.

London, May 8.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times says: The difficulties regarding the tenor and contents of the Turkish note are likely to be arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. The Sultan appearing disinclined to provoke a controversy. Wholesale arrests of Bulgarians have occurred and Bulgarian schools in Western Macedonia have been closed and their teachers arrested.

TO OPEN MANCHURIA.
Tokio, May 8.—In the name of Prince Kono, president of the House of Peers, the Nationalists have telegraphed to Yuan Shih Kai, viceroy of Pechili, and Chang Chih Tung, viceroy of Nankin, advising the immediate opening of the railway connecting the Japanese concession for the Wiji-Newchwang railroad to an Anglo-Japanese-American syndicate.

MINING MEN
TALK OF LEAD

No Mere Adjustment of Bounty
Will Meet Exigencies of
Situation.

Nelson, B. C., May 8.—Today's session of the newly organized Interior District Liberal Council was wholly occupied in the consideration of certain important resolutions. The following resolution, one among many, was unanimously adopted:

"That this council has had under consideration the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance in which that minister has dealt with the multiplied and urgent representations which have been made to the government upon the subject of the lead tariff; that we endorse the refusal of our urgent and repeated requests; that this council hereby re-affirms that there can be no satisfactory or legitimate settlement of difficulties of the lead miners without an adjustment of the tariff such as will secure the manufacture within Canada, from Canadian ores, of all the lead products required for home consumption; that we require for home consumption, at present offered for the encouragement of lead refining in Canada will meet the necessities of the present situation; if temporary relief by the way of bounty is to be granted the bounty must amount to not less than \$15 per ton upon the lead contents of the ore; and that it must be paid to the producer of the ore under such conditions as the Interior-General-in-Council may prescribe."

The next annual meeting of the Liberal Council will be held at Rossland.

FAVORABLE EVIDENCE.
London, May 8.—In the course of a discussion in the House of Lords today of the proposed system for the education of naval officers, the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to the Earl of Glasgow, said he could present very strong reports on the admirable effect of similar schemes in the United States, and he could also quote very strong adverse opinions. The United States Navy was divided as was the British on this point, but it was the personal opinion that there had been a steady change in the reports the admiralty had been receiving regarding the navy in which the American scheme was working. The first reports were almost all unfavorable, and at present each report was more favorable than the last. It was not coincidental coincidence that two such navies carried out such changes, and that France was now discussing the same principle.

GOT HEAVY DAMAGES.
Widow of Mrs. Leys Has Lost a Valuable Spouse.

New York, May 8.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court has unanimously sustained the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. W. Leys against the New York Central railway. Mr. Leys was killed in the tunnel accident about a year ago, and Mrs. Leys brought suit against the railroad for \$250,000, the jury allowing her \$100,000 damages with costs and interest, amounting to from \$6,000 to \$8,000. This is one of the heaviest verdicts ever granted in a case of accidental death.

HALF MILLION
TO THE GOOD

Granby Consolidated Gives Indications of Marked Prosperity.

Grand Forks, B. C., May 8.—The first condensed balance sheet of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company has just been made out. It is dated January 31 last, prior to the big advance in the price of copper. The statement shows a surplus of over \$500,000 as follows:

Assets, 338 acres mineral claims, \$12,674,506; plant and equipment, \$914,488; real estate and lands, \$123,447; accounts and bills receivable, \$24,126; ores on hand at cost, \$731,723; inventory supplies, \$114,247; miscellaneous, \$4,069; total, \$14,587,549.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$13,363,020; accounts and bills payable, \$690,584; surplus, \$563,934; total, \$14,587,549.

Wm. Farwell, president of the Eastern Townships Bank, Sherbrooke, Que., accompanied by Mrs. Farwell, arrived here and are the guests of A. C. Flummerfelt, at the Granby smelter. They traveled across the continent with Mr. Flummerfelt, who has been East on mining business. Mr. Farwell has extensive mining and real estate investments near the Boundary.

An instance of the eternal good feeling prevailing between the United States and Canada has just been afforded by the reception by Mayor Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, B. C., of an invitation to serve on the reception committee of President Roosevelt's visit to Spokane, May 26.

THE LIBERAL
CONVENTION

Provincial Ridings Formed at
Nelson to Enter Provincial
Arena as a Party.

Nelson, March 7.—The Kootenay and Boundary districts were well represented at the Liberal convention, which opened in the Board of Trade rooms at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The object of the convention was to form a central organization for the southeastern portion of the province, and that the idea had met with favor among the various local Liberal associations throughout this section was shown by the large attendance of delegates. It was unanimously resolved that a district Liberal association representative of the Boundary-Kootenay districts be organized.

(1) The name of this association shall be the Interior District Liberal Council.

(2) This association shall consist of the following provincial ridings: Greenwood, Grand Forks, Slovan, Ymir, Nelson, Rossland, Kamloops, Oliver, Cranbrook, Fernie and Similkameen, and all ridings or Liberal associations in the interior that may hereafter make application for membership and are accepted by a majority vote at the annual meeting of the council.

(3) The purposes of this organization shall be to discuss and take action upon any questions affecting the general welfare of the people residing within the jurisdiction of the association, and particularly all matters pertaining to and affecting the Liberal party of the country.

Having completed organization, the convention proceeded to place itself on record in the matter of party lines in the next provincial campaign, by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"That with a view to the establishment of a really responsible government in this province, the Liberals of British Columbia should enter the provincial arena as a party, and that in every election a Liberal candidate should be nominated for the next general election."

At 9 p.m. the convention adjourned, to attend the banquet at the Blair Hotel, tendered the delegates by the Nelson Liberal Association.

THE BIG THREE.
Los Angeles, Calif., May 8.—The attention of President Roosevelt was called today to a despatch from Washington stating that United States Secretary of State Hay was in communication with him regarding the increase of the Russian garrison at Newchwang, Manchuria. It was further ascertained that the Secretary of State had only awaited the approval of the president to take vigorous action, even to the extreme extent of a joint protest by England, Japan and the United States.

IRREPARABLY INJURED.
Is Imperial Cable Project by Australian Commonwealth.

Ottawa, May 8.—The position of the Pacific cable was discussed in the House today. According to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement, the Commonwealth of Australia has irreparably injured the project of the cable by asking to bring down the papers immediately.

The balance of the day's sitting was spent in supply. The government was severely criticized for the manner of making civil service promotions.

MARINE ENGINEERS STRIKE.
New York, May 8.—An appeal has been made to Secretary of the United States Treasury Shaw, by the owners of the steamboats affected by the present strike of marine engineers, asking aid in seeking to revoke the licenses of the striking engineers. The owners point out that the Federal government licenses the men and compels the owners to employ none but licensed men. In view of this they ask the government to intervene.

Very few boats are idle as a result of the strike. Some of the owners have agreed to employ the men, while others have secured non-union men. Other firms have agreed to meet the men half way, and they say the engineers will go to work for them tomorrow for an increase of \$10 a month in wages.

STRIKERS STAND FIRM.
Montreal, May 8.—Two thousand union longshoremen in mass meeting tonight rejected a new proposal to settle the big dock strike. The strikers will continue to hold out until union recognition, and both sides remain obstinate upon the point. The proposal tonight was brought about by the mediation of Sir William Mulock, minister of labor, who offered the preference of vacancies to the old men, but the steamship men retained the right to employ whomever they please. These clauses were rejected to a man by the strikers, who were addressed by the Minister of Labor, Minister of Marine, and Robt. Birkedike, M. P. Vice-President O'Neill of the International Longshoremen's Union said the men rejected the terms because they were not given the steamship men opportunity to ring in 1,500 non-union men, the number they claim to have at work at the docks at present.

MISS ORMSBY ILL.
Singer Well Known in British Columbia Down With Diphtheria in Chicago.

Chicago, May 7.—Miss Evelyn Ormsby, one of the Sadie girls in the Anna Held Opera Company, is seriously ill here. Miss Ormsby, who was formerly of Vancouver, B. C., was stricken with black diphtheria shortly after the company arrived here a few days ago, and is now quarantined at the Windsor Hotel. Her mother, Mrs. S. B. Ormsby, has been telegraphed for. The gravest fears are entertained for her recovery.

Miss Ormsby, referred to in the above despatch, is well known in this city and Vancouver, having taken part in many amateur musical and dramatic productions prior to leaving for San Francisco, where she accepted an engagement with a vaudeville company. She was a pupil of the late Prof. Buck. After a very successful season in San Francisco she joined the Anna Held company and sang in the Sadie chorus. She was selected from many applicants by Manager Zeigfeld, of the Anna Held Company. Miss Ormsby's progress on the stage has been remarkably rapid, and she was thought to have a brilliant future before her. Her friends now fear that the diphtheria may so affect her voice that she will not be able to sing again for a long time.

KEEP THE BALANCE UP.
It has been truthfully said that any disturbance of even balance of health causes serious trouble. Nobody can be too careful to keep the balance up. When people begin to lose appetite or to get tired easily, the least imprudence brings on sickness, weakness or debility. The system needs a tonic, craves it, and should not be denied it, and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, gives to them the same distinction as a preventive that it cures the sick. Hood's Sarsaparilla has demonstrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength and endurance.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every one should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

ESCAPE FROM REFORMATORY.

Six Youthful Offenders Make Break for Liberty and Two Re-captured.

The presentation of the grand jury reflecting on the condition of affairs at the provincial reformatory on Topaz Avenue must have put the youthful offenders resident there in a restless mood, for no less than six of the boys escaped on Thursday afternoon. The boys who succeeded in making their escape from confinement were William Atkinson, Roy Cunness and Peter Hansen, under two years' sentence for breaking into Peudray's paint works; James Bates, sentenced to two years for breaking into a grocery store and saloon on the corner of North Park and Quadra streets, and getting away with a quantity of cigars and cigarettes; Harold Emery and Jas. Hargreaves, who were sent here from Vancouver. The boys had been playing in the reformatory yard at 1:30 on Thursday, and were apparently watching for an opportunity to escape. When the warden's attention had been called to them, they placed their feet against the high board fence and were soon over. Their disappearance was immediately noticed and the police were informed without delay. Emery and Hansen managed to catch the evening boat for Vancouver. The boys were arrested on their arrival there and returned by last evening's boat to "durance vile." The other four boys are still at large, with the police employing every clue to locate and apprehend them.

HAPPENINGS IN
POLICE CIRCLES

Constable Harper Arrests Horse and Cart—Cases in Police Court.

When Constable Harper went out to the fountain yesterday to bring in "a horse and wagon" that had been abandoned and left hitched to a post all day, he thought he would show the roadsters on Douglas street that he was some pumpkins with the ribbons. When he got into the tumble-down wagon and tried to get the half-starved white bag of bones started toward Cormorant street, some small boys shouted "Ice."

A young man with a five by nine grin asked if he was driving the new patrol wagon.

Another asked what the horse was fed on.

Then the 6 o'clock crowd began to hike homeward along Douglas street, and every second one threw a josh at the constable.

Twice he fell through the tumble-down wagon.

Then he thought he was giving too much show without admission, so he switched off the main street and reached the police station via Chinatown.

The horse is now recuperating in Ferguson's stables, and both beast and rig are awaiting an owner.

Chin Quock Bong, who hit Lee Foy on the head with an opium pipe and almost put the said Lee Foy out of business, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Magistrate Hall in the Police Court.

Alex. Anderson was convicted on the charge of using threatening language to a woman, and was fined \$10 with the option of 20 days. He chose to work out the sentence. One drunk and one-bicyclist who rode without a light, were both fined—the former paying \$5 for being drunk, and the other \$3 for having no headlight.

F. P. McLennan was charged in the Provincial Police Court with assaulting Frank Bishop. This is the case arising out of the incident of the fence bars and trespass on pasture lands on Cadboro Bay road. The case was adjourned until today.

The members of the day watch of the city police force have been working overtime. Sergeant Walker and the members of the day watch, after completing their day's work in their regular police duties, have been ordered to the Drill Hall the next two nights to attend to the audiences at the festival mass entertainments—but no extra remuneration is given the police officers for their service at this entertainment.

Percy L. Young, accused on three charges of obtaining money under false pretences and remanded for a week, is still at the city lock-up, having been unable to post the bail, which aggregated \$800 on the three charges.

IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.
Rumors of May Approaching Interesting Events—Fishing Club.

Duncan, May 8.—This district is now looking its very best, with the fruit trees all in bloom and a profusion of wild flowers in field and hedge. The only drawback to the scene is the fact that the day today came in gentle spring showers. While in a poetical vein, the thought occurs that "in the spring the young man fancy lightly turns to thoughts of house-keeping," suggested by the numerous engagements of which one hears. It would hardly be fair to give crude details of names—Dance Rumor does that.

A great many musical Cowichanites have gone to the festival at Victoria, taking advantage of the conveniently arranged return trips.

Numbers of tourists have been fishing here, at Cowichan lake, amongst them being General Sir F. Carrington of Marlborough fame, and Lady Carrington. Some good baskets have been taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Fesse have been staying with Dr. and Mrs. Stoker, at their summer quarters near Cowichan lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Livingston are returning to England for the summer. Mrs. White of California, is staying with the Stokers, and Mrs. Livingston is also back from McGill.

Very great sympathy was felt on all sides for Mr. and Mrs. Elington of Oak Park, while their small son Eric, was lately so dangerously ill, and everyone is glad to hear of his rapid recovery. We are very sorry to hear of Mrs. Finbury's illness.

During Rev. J. A. Leakey's recent indisposition, the services of St. Peter's and the other churches of the parish, have been taken by visiting clergymen, but this coming Sunday Rev. Mr. Dunlop, who has been appointed to assist Mr. Leakey with this large parish, will preach his initial sermon.

Afternoon teas have been very much the rage. Miss Wilson of "The Cliffs" lately gave a very delightful one, asking friends to meet at the house, Pennington, near the district.

Duncan is soon to have a bakery of its own, and as cakes and other sweet stuffs are to be a specialty, it will no doubt be a great boon.

THE NEW SEASON
And Its Needs—Hires Rootbeer One of Them.

With the return of spring and the near approach of summer, the thoughts of the average person, when turning to the requisites for the comfort and enjoyment of the new season, have come to include in the list that "great thirst quencher and invigorant," Hires Rootbeer. In thousands of homes all over the land Hires has taken its place as one of the pleasures and compensations of the long, hot summer days. And the reason for this dependence is not far to seek.

Hires Rootbeer is, from the very nature of its composition and preparation, redolent of the woods and fields to which the mind in this season naturally turns. Roots, herbs, barks and berries, fresh from their natural sources and well known for their medicinal properties, are the ingredients of this delightful beverage, and so contain the elements to produce the most sparkling, foaming, fizzing, refreshing temperance drink possible to imagine. Thirst speedily yields to it; and such a thing as lassitude or

catarrh, whether due to overwork, heat or low vitality, is unknown where Hires flows freely.

To the thrifty mother of the thrifty household an added reason for the popularity of Hires Rootbeer is its economy. A package costing only 25 cents makes five gallons of this delicious drink—enough to satisfy even the urgent demands which are sure to follow, until opportunity permits the preparation of more. In no other way, at many times the expense, can so much health, comfort and enjoyment be obtained as through a liberal supply in the home of Hires Rootbeer.

To avoid the danger of substitution of inferior preparations sold under the name of "rootbeer," a course sometimes resorted to by unscrupulous dealers, it is well to insist on getting Hires.

Salt rheum, or eczema, with its itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. So are all other blood diseases.

We have some exceptional values in unbleached table linen. These linens are quite new, they comprise a range of light or tan patterns, and the quality is the kind so many of our patrons have been waiting for. Weiler Bros.

Lover's Y-Z (Wine Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

Catarrh Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.
No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BORN.
McLEOD—At Spokane, on April 21th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McLeod, a daughter.

MARRIED.
BRISTOW-BERRYMAN—In St. Peter's church, Revelstoke, B. C., on April 2nd, Mr. R. G. Berryman, of Revelstoke, B. C., to Miss Margaret Berryman, of Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.

DIED.
McMUNN—In this city on the 8th inst., Charles McMunn, a native of Manchester, England, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 91 Davego street, on Sunday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock, and at St. James church at 2 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

PORTER—At the family residence, George road, on the 7th inst., Thomas Porter, aged 49 years, a native of Victoria.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 p. m., from above residence. Friends please accept this intimation.

BULLLEY—At Victoria, on the 7th inst., Florence Louise, beloved wife of Arthur B. Bullley, aged 26 years.

Friends please accept this intimation.

BOURNE—At Revelstoke, on April 28th, George, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bourne, aged 19 years.

ROBERTS—At Vancouver, on the 6th inst., Charles, son of J. W. Roberts, aged 13 years.

COONEY—At Elnore, B. C., on the 6th inst., W. Cooney, aged 66 years.

GORDON—At Kamloops on May 3rd, Alex. Gordon, aged 61 years.

FOSTER—At Kamloops, on May 3rd, Philip Foster, aged 23 years.

MONUMENTS
BE SURE TO
Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

VICTORIA DAY
CELEBRATION

Victoria, B.C.,
May 25th, 1903

LACROSSE
VICTORIA VS. VANCOUVER.

BASEBALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA VS. VICTORIA.

REGATTA
Naval and Indian War Canoe Races, Four-Oared Amateur Scow and Junior, B. C. Championship. The warships of the Pacific Squadron, including Admiral Bickford's flagship, H. M. S. Grafton, will be open to visitors.

FIREWORKS
At Beacon Hill Park at 9 p. m. Band Concerts afternoon and evening. Reduced rates from all points.

A. G. McCANDLESS, Mayor.

W. C. MORESHY, Secretary.

conservation, whether due to overwork, heat or low vitality, is unknown where Hires flows freely.

To the thrifty mother of the thrifty household an added reason for the popularity of Hires Rootbeer is its economy. A package costing only 25 cents makes five gallons of this delicious drink—enough to satisfy even the urgent demands which are sure to follow, until opportunity permits the preparation of more. In no other way, at many times the expense, can so much health, comfort and enjoyment be obtained as through a liberal supply in the home of Hires Rootbeer.

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE..... MAY 9, 1903.

SPECIAL
Saturday Sales

The popularity of these Saturday Sales is increasing. On that day special goods are put forward at attractive prices, and the result is a rushing trade all day Saturday. These prices prevail today.

SALE OF READY-TO-WEAR HATS, regular values, \$1.75 to \$2.25 each. SATURDAY.....\$1.25

SALE OF CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, regular value 50c. to 75c. each. SATURDAY.....25c

BOYS' SUITS, only a few left at \$1.50. Regular values, \$2.50 to \$2.75. SATURDAY.....\$1.50

SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS, with soft and stiff bosoms, also some very choice Negligee Cutting Shirts. Regular values \$1.00 to \$1.25 each. SATURDAY.....75c

All Friday Bargains Repeated Today
The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

FAREWELL FESTIVAL
IN DRILL HALL TONIGHT
At 8 O'clock.

Popular Prices
CONDUCTOR, SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

ARTISTS—MISS ETHEL WOOD, MISS MILLIOENT BRENNAN, MESSRS. WILFRED VIERGO, REGINALD DAVIDSON, FRANK WATKINS AND ARTHUR DOREY.

Positively the Last Festival

"The Death of Minnehaha"
(Coleridge Taylor.)

"St. Cecilia's Day"
(Hubert Parry.)

Admission 50c and 25c

BALMORAL HOTEL
This hotel, with its large addition and thorough renovation, make it the best hotel in Victoria. It is conducted both on the EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

MRS. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress
Rates Very Moderate. Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

DUNLOP TIRES
ARE THE BEST TIRES MADE

FOR BABY CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, BUGGIES, HACKS OR AUTOMOBILES. Large stock carried in Vancouver.

The Thompson Cycle Supply Co.
VANCOUVER. AGENTS.

We Lead, Others Follow
Watch this Space for
Next Week.

Savoy Theatre
The Wheel the King Rides

Yankee Cutters Watch Sealers

Uncle Sam Receives Absurd Reports and Increases His Fleet.

Lonsdale in From Valparaiso—Zillah May Home With Small Catch.

The sealing schooner Zillah May, which reached port last night—the second of the coast fleet to return—brought a catch of but 50 skins, which is 10 skins less than the small catch made by the vessel on the B. C. coast last season. The Zillah May encountered bad weather throughout the season, and reports that seals were very scarce.

Capt. Jacobson is completing his three-masted sealer, which he is constructing from the old steamer Rainbow. The sail plan is being prepared at present, and Capt. Jacobson expects that mail will be ready when the schooners start for Behring Sea. The Washington correspondent of the Fur Trade Review says that the revenue cutters of the U. S. will be more active than ever in the Behring Sea this season. The New York paper says: "Instructions have been issued to the commanders of the revenue cutters constituting the patrolling fleet for the coming season which are based on important information received by the Department concerning which certain Canadian sealing vessels are alleged to have made a view to the violation of the terms of the Paris award, both as to time and manner of taking seals. Arrangements are said to have been made to fit out a cutter for the purpose of hunting seals in the Japan Sea, but in reality with a view to taking the eastern part of Behring Sea before the beginning of the open season."

Use of nets, firearms and explosives in Behring sea is forbidden by Article VI. of the Paris award, but it is also provided by that article that "this restriction shall not apply to shooting when such sealing takes place outside of Behring Sea during the season when it may be lawfully carried."

"In view of the information which has reached the Department and which has been confirmed by careful investigation, special instructions have been prepared for the commanders of the patrolling revenue cutters, in which emphasis is placed upon the importance of the regulations promulgated in accordance with the Paris award."

Six revenue cutters have been ordered to rendezvous at Dutch Harbor on May 15.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.
Leelanaw Struck a Rock off Tatooch When Entering Straits.

The steamer Leelanaw, a collier, which formerly ran between the island colonies and San Francisco, arrived at Tacoma on Thursday from San Francisco, after having a narrow escape from disaster on Wednesday morning, as she was rounding Cape Flattery to enter the Strait, by striking a rock off Tatooch Island. She backed off, however, without apparent serious injury.

The Leelanaw was coming up from San Francisco with a part cargo of hay. As she rounded the Cape she ran into a very thick fog and was steaming along at a moderate rate of speed when suddenly there loomed up directly in front of her bow a huge, perpendicular rock. Her engines were reversed at once, but too late to avoid hitting the rock, and the vessel stopped with a dead stop with a jar that shook the steamer from stem to stern.

For a moment the vessel hung, then she slowly inched her wheel and pulled away from the dangerous ledge. A hasty examination showed no damage to the vessel, and as she was not leaking, Capt. Munro decided to come on to Tacoma.

The surveyors for the insurance companies made an examination of the vessel last night and report that there is no apparent damage. The report was sent to the owners at San Francisco, and the vessel will await orders before proceeding to

take on her cargo of coal, as it is possible she may be ordered on the drydock for a more thorough examination.

The rock on which the Leelanaw butted her nose lies just north of Tatooch Island. It is the centre rock of three, and the Leelanaw passed between the other two before striking it. It is a large rock with perpendicular walls standing high out of the water.

ADAMSON FLOATED.
Big Tramp Towed to Quartermaster by Three Tugs.

The steamer Robert Adamson has been floated and towed to Quartermaster Harbor by three of the Puget Sound tugs. It is not known yet whether she will come to Esquimalt for repairs. The tug Pioneer conveyed the Adamson, holding her in readiness to render any service necessary. She has been standing by since Sunday afternoon.

Having removed about 800,000 feet of lumber from compartments 1 and 2, in the hull, the bulkhead between them was strengthened. Then heavy timbers were thrown across the great hole torn in the vessel's side, by the Queen, and to these were added bedding and such material as enabled those in charge of the wrecking to stop the flow of water into the ship. Before the start was made the Adamson was provisionally freed of water by her own pumps. She then hauled off the West Point beach, stern first, and in that position was towed to Quartermaster.

At this time she still carried about 1,000,000 feet of lumber, which will be discharged probably at the drydock. The vessel will then be hauled up on the dock in order to ascertain the full extent of the damage. The tug Pioneer is being used to be called for. The wrecking work was carried on under the supervision of Capt. Walker and Hills, Lloyd's agents. The Adamson has been libeled for \$20,000 by the Pacific Coast Company, owner of the Queen, and \$1,000 per day demurrage during the time the Queen is in the shipyard for repairs. The Queen was adversely announced was libeled by the Adamson's owners for \$13,000. The former was required to give \$150,000 bonds and the Queen a \$50,000 surety.

Meanwhile it has been decided to have permanent repairs made to the Queen. At first it was announced that only temporary repairs would be ordered. The Adamson was then libeled for \$20,000, and will be completed May 20.

FLAGSHIP SAILS.
Grafton Goes to San Francisco—Amplion Due From Honolulu Monday.

H. M. S. Grafton, flagship of Rear Admiral Rickford, commanding the Pacific squadron, sailed yesterday for San Francisco to take part in the naval regatta to be held there in honor of the arrival at the Bay City, of President Roosevelt. Just prior to the departure of the flagship one of the stokers fell overboard from the Admiral's launch, and it was some time before he was rescued. He was unconscious for about twenty minutes.

H. M. S. Amplion, which conveyed the torpedo destroyers Virago and Sparrowhawk to Honolulu on their journey eastward, left Honolulu for Esquimalt on the 2nd, and is due back at Esquimalt on Monday.

SAILERS ARRIVE.
Lonsdale in From Valparaiso—Hydra From Antofagasta.

The British ship Lonsdale, Capt. Fraser, 1685 tons, reached the Royal Roads this morning, 53 days Valparaiso. The Lonsdale is coming in ballast seeking. Amongst yesterday's arrivals from the deep sea were the German bark Hydra, 58 days from Antofagasta in ballast to load lumber at the Chomelins mills, whither the bark proceeded after passing inspection at William Head, and the United States schooner Sequoia, Capt. White, which did not get further than Beecher Bay on the preceding night after her runaway from Seattle. The schooner had a narrow escape from getting ashore at Race Rocks before she brought up at Esquimalt yesterday.

Regarding the Sequoia a Port Townsend despatch says:

"Under the regulation the Sequoia should have stopped here for inspection, and by doing so the owners are laid open to a heavy fine. The vessel would also have been detained for a long time while she was being thoroughly founded. The cleverness of the master has avoided all this, for although the Strait and the Sound have been as smooth as a millpond for the

past week, the master's assertion that the vessel was driven by here and to anchor at Seattle by a storm was accepted by the authorities there after an inspection of the crew had been made.

The Sequoia's sudden escape from Seattle today is explained by the fact that the vessel was driven by here and to anchor at Seattle by a storm was accepted by the authorities there after an inspection of the crew had been made.

A Seattle despatch says the Sequoia was once engaged in the Nome trade. During the fall of 1901 she was driven ashore at Nome. She landed far up on the beach. Before the close of winter Capt. Jorgenson, of this city and others, purchased the wreck of the vessel, and she was towed to Seattle. Upon her arrival here she secured the Philippine charter.

QUADRA RETURNS.
From a Cruise to the Northern Light-houses.

The D. G. S. Quadra returned from a cruise as far as the Lower Islands yesterday morning. During the cruise all the Northern Light-houses were visited and inspected by the agent of Marine and Fisheries. At Egg Island some workmen were landed to make some necessary alterations at the light-house. The light-house keeper there reports some very stormy weather this last winter and the station, owing to this stormy weather, has been comparatively shut off from the outer world until the visit of the Quadra. A new light-house is in course of erection at Merry Island, and the vessel was engaged in the operation, a great boon to the logging industry and the coast trade from Vancouver, West and misty weather was experienced in the north and extended southwards as far as Cape Mudge.

GOSSIP OF WATERFRONT.
Steamer City of Puebla arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco after an uneventful passage.

Tug Wanderer arrived yesterday and took the bark Wanderer, which arrived a few days ago from Kobe. The Wanderer is to be docked for repairs. The Meteor has been engaged in trading from the Sound to Honolulu and later to the South American coast.

KEEMUN COMING.
China Mutual Liner Leaves Yokohama For This Port—Others Due.

The China Mutual liner Keemun left Yokohama on Wednesday on the last stage of her voyage for Vancouver—which she will reach on the 20th. The Keemun has a cargo for Victoria and a large amount of general freight for Vancouver—which she will bring to the port. The Keemun is due here on the 20th. The next liner due here is the steamer Empress of India, which is expected to arrive on Tuesday from Yokohama on May 12. The Empress of India is a new ship. The Pacific line is due the same day from Yokohama. The steamer Aorangi is due on Thursday next from Sydney, via Belshane, Suva and Honolulu. She left Honolulu on Thursday for this port.

Tatooch, May 8.—8 p. m.—Cloudy, west wind, six miles. Inward, bark Esquimaux from San Francisco for Seattle; schooner Ida Schauer from San Francisco for Port Gamble; steamer City of Puebla from San Francisco for Victoria; 5.30 p. m., ships Conway from San Francisco; 6 p. m., Puget Sound; Lonsdale from Valparaiso for Royal Roads; 7.30 p. m., outward, steamer Minerva from Tacoma for San Francisco; transport Dix, returned to Neah Bay with stow-away and put to sea again.

Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, who was extremely poor before he became popular as a writer, has purchased one of the most ancient estates on the Volga for \$150,000.

Fanny Bullock Workman, the American geographer, lecturer and mountain climber, who has been making a journey to the Himalayas, and who accompanied the polar expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi, to assist her in ascending the Himalayas.

Chorus Scores Signal Success

Festival Concert Last Evening of Pronounced Artistic Merit.

Farewell Performance of Cycle to be Given Tonight at Drill Hall.

The cycle of musical festivals as originally planned to be presented in the leading cities of Canada was successfully concluded in yesterday's performances, though an extra concert is to be given at the Drill Hall this evening.

Yesterday's concert satisfied all legitimate expectations, and atoned adequately for any apparent crudities in the initial night's work.

They were capable of producing good effects, which was apparent by the signal improvement manifested in their work of last night.

The chorus last evening in Coleridge Taylor's cantata, "The Death of Minnehaha," and Parry's ode, "St. Cecilia's Day," gave splendid interpretations of these excellent works. There was something more approaching brightness and brilliancy in tone, and the various themes were given a keener interpretation. Under the spell of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's baton, the chorus responded with sympathetic readiness to each beat of the renowned British maestro. The various sections were splendidly balanced, the sustained chords revealed a better body of tone and there was decisiveness both in the taking and letting go of the previous evening, and the absence of nerve and passion which marred the presentation of "The Rescuer" could not be charged against the good work of the chorus last night. They have demonstrated that under proper tutelage they can essay more ambitious works, for in many features it would be difficult to eclipse anywhere.

The prizes are especially good, Sir Alexander unhesitatingly endorsing their clear, bright, and generally excellent quality of tone.

Ready praise will be accorded to the soloists, Wilfred Virgo, Reginald Davidson, Martin Mills, and Miss Ethel Wood, were alike excellent, and they imparted considerable pleasure by their artistic renditions, and fully deserved the unstinted applause which the delighted audience bestowed on each of their solos.

Of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, it can be truly said that his charm of manner, and lofty musical training have endeared him alike to performers and public, and often have the pleasure of welcoming his presence in their midst. The members of the orchestra and the chorus sound his praises in fervent terms of appreciation. He has succeeded in winning all hearts by his absence of affectation and urbanity when not pardonably rapped into asperity by strings sawing against the best and wind pulling away all obstructions of note and pitch. Upon these occasions, he can tune and articulate acrid comments, but who can blame him.

Tonight, in consequence of the success which has attended these festivals, a further excellent festival will be given at popular prices, in order that those who have not had an opportunity of yet attending the festivals may assist at what should prove to be one of the most enjoyable of the cycle. "The Death of Minnehaha" and "St. Cecilia's Day" will be repeated, and the members of the chorus have unanimously expressed their readiness to give their further services in the cause of music. Tonight will be the last opportunity, at any rate for some time, which Victorians will have of seeing Britain's great master, and there is no doubt but that the Drill Hall will be filled with a large and appreciative crowd.

There will be a varied programme of vocal and orchestral selections. All local lovers of music should put in an appearance at the Drill Hall tonight, and thus set their final seal of approval on what all true lovers of music must acknowledge to be the greatest musical scheme which the Dominion has yet seen.

The prices for tonight's performance are 50 cents and 25 cents.

PERSONALS.

H. D. Moffet of Tacoma, is at the Davies. F. W. Dyke, of Vancouver, is at the Balmora. Harry Morton was a passenger from the Sound yesterday on the Majestic. H. D. Albert and wife of Langdon, North Dakota, are registered at the Davies. F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, is confined to the house by illness. W. J. McManis and wife of Pocatillo, Idaho, are amongst those registered at the Hotel Davies.

Capt. Beecher, the Sound pilot, was a passenger to Victoria on the Majestic yesterday afternoon.

A. E. Allen of the Pitt-Rivers, returned on the train last night, from a trip to Montreal and Toronto.

W. F. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald were among those from Nanaimo visiting the capital to attend the Musical Festival.

Miss W. C. Spicer came over from the Sound yesterday to join her husband, who has been in the city for several days.

A. E. Cohen has returned from California and is now interested with his wife, in the Army and Navy clothing store.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL.

The Victorians will today have the strong Whitcomb team as their opponents, so the patrons may expect one of the best games of the season. Since leaving home the Whitcomb club have lost one of their best men, Headmaster having left the team and joined Park Wilson's Seattle team. The lineup of the teams is as follows:

Whitcomb	Pitcher	Victoria
Galassi	Emerson	
Carke	Catcher	Smith
Kennedy	1st Base	Ritter
Spencer	2nd Base	Haynes
Mackay	Shortstop	McConnell
Jensen	2nd Base	Chase
Hartman	Left Field	Moore
Demers	Centre Field	Burnes
Lewis	Right Field	Potts
Umpire	Win, Hal.	

The game will be called at 3 o'clock and will be played rain or shine.

The delegates from the Intermediate teams met last night in Chief Watson's office. The following officers were elected for the coming season: Hon. president, H. M. Graham; president, T. Watson; vice president, C. P. Bannell; secretary, F. McMillan; treasurer, A. Shanks. A committee of three were appointed to make a draft of constitution and bylaws, and submit them to a meeting of the league next Friday evening, in Chief Watson's office, in the main fire hall.

The teams that are desirous of affiliating themselves with the league, are requested to send in their applications before Friday so that a schedule may be drawn up.

CRICKET.

The members of the Victoria Cricket club are particularly requested not to forget the practice match this afternoon at Eracom Hill. Play commences at 2 o'clock sharp.

THE OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

A Familiar, Loved Figure That Will Abide With Us Forever.

"Where is the old-fashioned mother, who with her innumerable duties, found time to devote to her children; who felt that they were entrusted to her for a brief time only; that they, in turn, were to be history-makers, and that she was responsible for their early training; who was mother, sister, friend?" Thus wails

Results that Astonished Relatives and Friends

Miss Barbara M. Stanford, a Victim of Anaemia, Imperfect Circulation and Debility is Cured by

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

In the month of May it is an absolute necessity that the body should be furnished with a richer and purer supply of blood for the establishment of a health that can successfully cope with the enervating effects of hot summer weather. Poor blood in May produces listless, ambitious, sleepless and sallow-faced men and women, who quickly become victims of some organic disease that ends life.

Intelligent people recognize the necessity of cleansing and fortifying the system in May by using Paine's Celery Compound, which speedily removes all poisons from the system, gives to the thin, watery blood a larger proportion of red corpuscles, and arouses all the organs of the body to healthy action. Paine's Celery Compound does a work for victims of impure, watery and stagnant blood that commands the attention of the most eminent medical men in the world. Miss Barbara M. Stanford, Hamilton, Ont., says:

"For over a year my health was in bad condition, and I became very weak and much depressed in spirits. My troubles arose from poor and watery blood and imperfect circulation. My appetite was almost gone, and I was afflicted with insomnia. After several doctors had done all they could for me, I was weaker than when they first began to treat me, and my family became anxious about my condition. A neighbor advised me to have me use Paine's Celery Compound. Before I finished the second bottle, my appetite was better, I felt stronger and could sleep soundly five or six hours each night. I had so much faith in the wonderful compound that I continued to use it until it was perfectly cured. Today, after using six bottles, I am as well and strong as ever before. I thank you with all my heart for such a medicine; it saved my life when other medicines failed. All my friends are astonished at my happy cure."

If you are in need of free medical advice, write to Consulting Physician, Department, The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que. Your correspondence is sacredly confidential.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office.
Victoria, May 8.—8 p. m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is steadily rising over the North Pacific Coast and has fallen considerably over California. Rain has fallen generally at west of the Cascades and is still falling on the Lower Mainland. Our weather is likely to become more settled during the next few days. Sharp frosts have occurred in Cariboo and Alberta and mild weather prevails to the eastward.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	47	52
New Westminster	40	50
Richmond	42	52
Barkerville	24	34
Dawson	26	36
Calgary	28	38
Winnipeg	48	58
Portland, Ore.	48	58
San Francisco	50	58

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time)
Saturday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, unsettled with occasional showers, not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

	Deg.
5 a. m.	Mean.....47
Noon.....49	Highest.....52
5 p. m.	Lowest.....45

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

	5 a. m.	8 miles south.
	Noon.....8	southeast.
	5 p. m.	10 miles south.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain—(6 inches).
Sunshine—1 hour, 54 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.070
Corrected.....30.098

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....30.06

See our new regatta and negligee shirts new styles and patterns—Williams & Co.

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The Best Ready-to-Wear Clothing Made in Canada.

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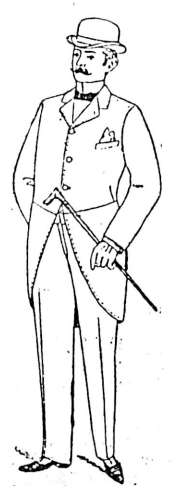
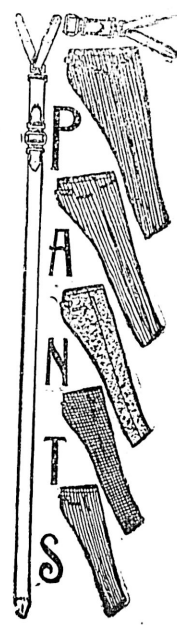
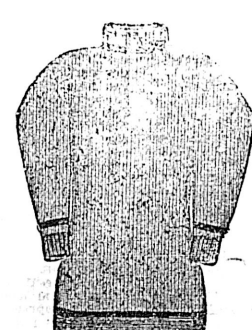
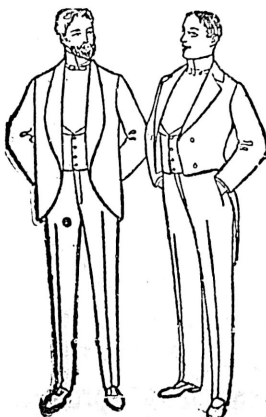
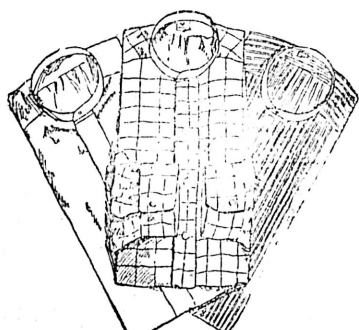
FLANNEL SUITS.....\$5.50, \$7.75, \$8.75 and \$10.00

200 Dozen Tennis and Outing SHIRTS Just to hand. 20 Cases Christy's High-Class HATS Just Opened

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VICTORIA, B.C.



The Colonist

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HOME INDUSTRY.

The Chamber of Commerce is making a most laudable effort to awaken interest in home industry and manufactures. Not the least profitable of its ideas is that of having the school children view the various manufacturing processes carried on in the city. It is astonishing the ignorance of people as to the mechanical processes by which the most ordinary articles of use are produced. If it were not that custom stales our wonder, the results, and the small cost at which they are achieved, would seem miraculous. There is a tendency upon the part of children and grown people too, to regard industrial processes as beyond the range of their intelligence or participation. Examination of the simplicity of mechanical process by which the apparent complexity of result is achieved, is educative to most valuable. To enable a child's mind to take a grasp of some manufacturing process from beginning to end, is as highly educative as to teach the child the construction of a Latin sentence. Not only is it quite as educative, but it is likely to aid in determining the bent of the child's energies, and while we would be the last to derogate from the advantages of polite learning, too large a percentage of children are trained along certain conventional lines which can only make of them clerks, teachers, or members of what are erroneously called, the learned professions, and too small a percentage to be mechanics and manufacturers. A clerk with the possible prizes of the professions, or an educated mechanic with the possible prizes of manufacturing industry—is the former so infinitely better than the latter, that our educative system should be so largely determined in its direction? A very common error about the manufactures of a city is that they centre there by a process of natural selection. We do not mean to say that certain localities are not better suited for certain industries than other localities. But it does not follow from that, that a city would have the same industries in different peoples' hands from those who now direct them, if these people had not been available. That is directly and specifically untrue. Particular industries have a tendency to grow and increase automatically in a particular locality once established, but the nucleus round which they grow, is originally planted by individual preference and initiative. We have in mind a case of an industry established in a particular locality, the most suitable before modern conditions were introduced, which became by no means the most naturally suitable with the introduction of railways and modern inventions. Yet it continued to grow and attract subsidiary industries, until it dominated the whole locality and made its own conditions. The fixed capital was there, and the mechanical skill was there, and the reputation in the market belonged to those who could not move their fixed capital. These things were stronger than what are called natural conditions. Therefore never despise the man who founds an industry on however small a scale, and equally, never despise any effort to interest the rising generation in local industrial activities and possibilities. If there is an advantage to the children, and to the community in this movement of the Chamber of Commerce, it is by no means confined to them. The manufacturers receive a very considerable advertisement, and nowadays the manufacturer needs to advertise his products just as much as the jobber or retailer. If he does not, he will find the wares of a competing manufacturer advertised through local retail dealers, but at the expense of the outside manufacturer. Manufacturers, particularly those who wish to enter a neutral, or compete in a rival market, are not content to get the retailers to put their goods in stock. They assist the retailer to sell them by copious advertising. Then the local manufacturer wonders how it is that his market is being cut into. He should not wonder, he should go and do likewise. However that is not the point we started out to make. We wanted to show that manufacturers who throw their factories open to these domiciliary visits under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, receive thereby a unique and valuable advertisement, and they need advertising as much as any other line of business.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

It is quite evident that the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme has already undergone important modifications, and that in spite of these modifications, its general features are not satisfactory to many people, particularly in the Maritime Provinces. Originally, the scheme simply contemplated a Western extension of the present Grand Trunk system from North Bay. The Grand Trunk owns a line running from Toronto to North Bay, which is the most northwestern point on its system in Canada. It very naturally desired to get an entrance into Manitoba and the Northwest, and eventually an extension to the Pacific. It could not get that entrance from the south, so it contemplated bridging the one thousand miles of unpopulated country lying between the Georgian Bay and Manitoba, or perhaps we should say a point further north on the same parallel of longitude as the easterly portion of Georgian Bay. It was said that by going north into the basin of Hudson's Bay, a rich and fertile country would take the place of the barren rock with which travelers over the C. P. R. are familiar

on the north shore of Lake Superior. Whatever the potentialities of that part of the country may be, the main objective of the Grand Trunk was not to develop it, but to get through it, and participate in the wheat trade of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Such a road as the Grand Trunk projected would undoubtedly have been of great value to Canada, but it could not be considered as a national highway in any sense of the word. The Grand Trunk railway system is simply a vast semicircle of which one end rests at Chicago and the other at Portland, Maine. Its desire to participate in the wheat trade of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and in the West it came into conflict with the Canadian Northern system. This latter system is one developed by purely Canadian initiative, under purely Canadian auspices. A short segment of it runs through the state of Minnesota, it is true, but it takes its freight from a Canadian farm to a Canadian port through intermediate points in Canada. So far as Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are concerned, the interests of the Canadian Northern are in little danger of sacrifice to the belated ambition of the Grand Trunk. An important change has now apparently been made in the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. Instead of joining the Grand Trunk system at North Bay, it is to swing north and head directly through the northern part of the province to the city of Quebec. This entirely alters the complexion of the scheme, adding enormously to the unproductive mileage of the railway, and it certainly greatly advances the claim of the company for government assistance. It places the scheme within the range of government assistance. Because the government could not reasonably assist a railway to secure a share in traffic already developed by assisted roads, even if construction through a thousand miles of barren territory were necessary to enable it to enter the competitive field. Government assistance means railway monopoly, and railway monopoly is, economically considered, a good thing. That is to say there is no sense in building two lines of railway where one is enough. The benefits of competition at a double capital cost, and a double cost of maintenance and operation are too dearly bought. Railways are only entitled to assistance from the people in so far as they develop new territory. But if by assisting railways the people help to establish monopolies, they should certainly see to it that in return they retain power to prevent them from becoming oppressive. Hence the importance of the governmental control of railway rates. All Canada's railway troubles have been due to the imperfect recognition of the fact that while railway monopoly limited by the control of rates is an effective safeguard, railway competition is an entirely ineffectual safeguard. The Grand Trunk Pacific, although it has abandoned the position of incorporating its Western trade in the present Grand Trunk system, has still to face the question of its Atlantic terminal, and the rooted objection of the people of Canada to subsidizing a railway to pour traffic into Portland, Maine. To the settlement of all these difficult and vexed questions the consideration of its Pacific slope intentions is postponed. So far as British Columbia is concerned, the question of a second transcontinental railway is temporarily in abeyance. The appearance of the Grand Trunk Pacific on the scene set the Canadian Northern to defending what it had, rather than breaking new ground. The Eastern and Northwestern phases of the question must be settled before its Pacific phase is ripe. This complication is a result of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, whose immediate effects we may regret, but whose ultimate effects are bound to be most beneficial to the province of British Columbia.

THE LIBERAL TARIFF.

When the tariff was revised in 1897, it was not imagined that a general lowering of duties took place. The following table shows some articles in which substantial increases were made:

THE DUTY ON SUGAR AND MOLASSES WAS ALSO RAISED, SO ALSO THAT ON PRESERVED FRUITS AND UPON JAMS AND JELLIES. IT WILL BE NOTICED THAT THOSE ARTICLES FALL LARGELY INTO ONE OF TWO CATEGORIES, A GREAT MANY OF THEM INTO BOTH. THEY ARE EITHER ARTICLES OF GENERAL CONSUMPTION BY POOR PEOPLE, OR THEY ARE ARTICLES CHIEFLY IMPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN, OR BOTH. THE CHANGES WERE UNDOUBTEDLY MADE TO MINIMIZE THE EFFECT OF THE BRITISH PREFERENCE BY A JUGGLE. A PREFERENCE OF ONE-THIRD OF THE DUTY WHERE THAT IS 30 PER CENT. IS TEN POINTS. BUT THE NET BENEFIT TO GREAT BRITAIN IS ONLY FIVE POINTS UPON THE PREVIOUS CONSERVATIVE TARIFF, WHERE THE DUTY WAS 25 PER CENT. WE CAN EASILY SEE HOW LARGELY BENEFICIAL THE PREFERENCE WAS TO GREAT BRITAIN, WHEN WE CONSIDER THAT DUTIES WERE RAISED ON THE ARTICLES WE CUSTOMARILY IMPORT FROM GREAT BRITAIN, AND LOWERED ON ARTICLES WE CUSTOMARILY IMPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE THE PREFERENCE WAS GRANTED. THE GOVERNMENT NOW PROPOSES TO DO AWAY WITH THE BRITISH PREFERENCE, AND SUBSTITUTE FOR IT A RECIPROCAL UNITED STATES PREFERENCE; IT WAS CAREFUL TO REVERSE THE TARIFF BEFORE GRANTING THE BRITISH PREFERENCE,

but it cites the fact that it is about to seek a preferential arrangement with the United States as a good reason for not revising the tariff now. And no doubt it would be glad as an additional inducement and indication of its friendly feeling to the United States, to do away with the preference to British goods without restoring the tariff to its original condition. The present government has been a tariff juggler of the most surprising kind, but nothing it has accomplished in the past will equal the future, if it is to meet the divergent views of its supporters. In one week of the Budget debate, fourteen government supporters advocated mutually irreconcilable views on tariff matters. Of course these members were talking at their constituents. But their constituents must be singularly weak if they think that an expression of opinion by a single member of parliament is a good substitute for action by the government. In one speech we had a Laurier Liberal advocating protection to the binder twine industry. Binder twine forsooth! During the last years of the Conservative government, we heard so much about binder twine, and the woes of the poor farmer under its monopoly, that we were almost inclined to think that the name of the commodity should not be binder twine, but spell binder twine. However, under free trade in binder twine, the farmer has not been able to buy it cheaper, he has paid more for it. The only effect was to enable the American manufacturer to get rid of his Canadian competitor altogether, and to more thoroughly dominate the market. Now, reasonably enough, a demand comes for the renewal of protection on binder twine, and comes from among the Liberal ranks. This is, of course, merely a licensed revolt by a single member in order that he may capture, if possible, a particular district. Precisely similar was the eloquent plea of Mr. Gallie for protection to the lead industry. Eloquent fiddlesticks! What the lead industry needs is not an eloquent plea from the representative of the lead producers, but eloquent action on the part of the government of the country. To feed a starving industry upon eloquence is adding insult to injury. Eloquence and scenery have about equal nutritive properties, and as many a prospector and miner in Kootenay knows, they make very poor browsing.

The labor situation at Montreal is still very serious. But Sir William Mulock's visit there is a hopeful sign. It was indicated that his interference would be delayed until the parties to the strike were about ready to arrive at a settlement anyway.

The silver-lead industry is evidently dissatisfied with the paternal interest displayed in its affairs by the Mining Association. That Association would surely have done well to have avoided cross purposes with the delegates at Ottawa of the silver-lead industry itself.

The laundry workers of Chicago are out on strike. When they return to work they are likely to find that Chinamen have taken the place of steam laundry owners and steam laundry workers both. They will then ask Bret Harte's question in sad earnest.

A curious confirmation of our article in yesterday's paper on "Australian Collectivism" appears in the news that the railway employees of Victoria had all gone on strike against the government. What, a brilliant commentary upon the efficacy of the government ownership and operation of public utilities as a panacea for industrial trouble!

Concerning the Musical Festival, at one end was a prince of conductors and a man deservedly at the head of his profession; at the other end was a chorus of unpaid singers, who worked hard for the love of music and achieved most excellent results. Of all that intervened, the least said the soonest mended. The honors are divided between Sir Alexander Mackenzie and the local chorus.

It is very satisfactory to note that mining development shows considerable signs of revival at Lonsdale. To what extent might be assigned, the real cause was that the lower levels of the productive mines were not corresponding satisfactorily to prospecting, and that no new properties were being developed. Recent developments in the lower levels of the Le Roi are, however, so far as reported, satisfactory, and several properties outside the productive group have resumed operations with very favorable prospects.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NO STRIKE.

SIR,—Re your article in this morning's paper referring to a general strike of the mechanics employed in the building trade, I beg to inform you that the Bricklayers' and Masons' local union are not involved in anyway whatever.

FRED. P. FLOWS, Secy.

FAIR SHOTS.

SIR,—I have noticed several items in the daily papers since the blacksmiths' strike started, designating certain shops in the city as "fair" shops. Now, I would like to know what the worthy president of the Blacksmiths' Union means by "fair" shops, as there is only one shop out of the bunch named that employs any mechanic in the smiths' department, and that single shop is I say, the employer of four men. One of these does not belong to the union, and another does not have, nor ever had, the union wages. Still, all four are working together, and that shop is classed as a "fair shop." Where are their union principles?

Again, Mr. Twigg, in his splendid offer of labor items in the Sunday Colonist, makes use of some misleading items. He states that Mr. Weston brought out a man to work in his shop, which is the truth. He also states that the master blacksmiths have raised their prices 30 per cent, in anticipation of having to pay the men an advance of 5 per cent. Now, the cause was not that at all. There are two reasons for the advance in prices: first, on account of the continued rise in the price of all the raw material used; second, to meet the advance in wages offered to the mechanics.

T. M. BRAYSHAW.

PRESS COMMENT.

The statements of silver-lead mine operators at yesterday's mass meeting that the British Columbia smelters were giving them a lower treatment rate than could be obtained from American smelters were true. An impression has prevailed that the silver-lead mine-owners had a grievance against the provincial smelters. Many men not intimately acquainted with mining operations in this province have been of the opinion that what the smelters operators really required was protection from the greed of the smelter men. For our part, we never could understand where the smelter men stood to the advantage of the mine operators, but it is beyond question that throughout the province a feeling has existed against the smelters, and not getting a square deal from the smelters, that

the smelter men were in fact charging all the business would stand, and a little more. The unsolicited testimony of silver-lead mine operators that they are getting very generous treatment from both the Hall Mines and the Trail smelters will serve to dissipate the public mind on this point. Eastern papers that have been telling idle readers that the real grievance of British Columbia mine operators is the rapacity of the smelters will please note the statements of the mine operators to the contrary effect.—Nelson News.

It is unfortunate that so many strikes should occur just when the entire country is prosperous and an interruption of industrial activities will mean so great an aggregate loss. It is fortunate, of course, that this daily increase in the number of idle men has not been the result of hard times conditions and that the uneasiness in certain labor circles does not reflect general stagnation. But strikes, even in good times, are bound to have far-reaching influence if they are widely scattered, for they create an uncertainty that has a disturbing effect on business of all kinds.—Spokesman-Review.

As we pointed out at the time when the Labor Commission was nominated, the object for which it was appointed was not to arbitrate but to enquire into the cause of their frequent occurrence and give an accurate diagnosis of their character. There is little doubt that the commission will justify its appointment in that respect. If it can also include in its results the settlement of the present strike, it will, indeed, have rendered good service to the province.—News-Advertiser.

One bright spot in the gloomy details of the terrible salaried First the Twentieth ruler of King Edward VII., a worthy ruler of that Greater Britain which has arisen in the British Empire, yet not every one in a while batches of Chinese and Japanese are taken before a County Court judge, and there is nothing to do but give them their certificates of naturalization. It would almost strike one occasionally that a concerted attempt was on foot to swamp the white population.—Vancouver Province.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

A very important strike was made at the Rumbler-Cariboo mine on Thursday last, when 25 feet of ore was encountered. The ore is of a high grade, and maintains equally as good values as these mined in the upper workings.—Sandon Mining Review.

The Northwestern Development Company is the first to have been organized in this section. Its property is the Camborne group. The group consists of nine claims—the Bonanza, Morning Star, Centre Star, Evening Star, Red Fox, Walrus, Sea Lion, Ridge and Goldfinch.—Kootenay Mail.

The Le Roi smelter is on the eve of another shut-down, unless the coke problem is at once solved. There is about enough to run three furnaces until Monday. The supply from the South is not so inferior quality that Virginia, Superior or Pernie coke is necessary to use with it. Keep the furnaces running.—Trail Creek News.

A vicious cutting affair took place in the Colville salaried First the Twentieth night. Frank Volvova suffered a nasty wound at the hands of an unknown countryman, who promptly took the North-bound train for the South. The wound was not seriously injured, although the wound was exceedingly painful and of such a nature as to lead the spectators to believe that he had received a mortal wound.—Rossland Miner.

Owing to the strike of freight handlers at Vancouver, the paper ordered by us four weeks ago has not yet come to hand, consequently we now depend upon postal supply. A communication from Vancouver assures us that the delay has been unavoidable, and we may expect the paper in time for next issue.—Lillooet Prospector.

Mr. R. C. Greig, of Carlton Place, Ont., arrived here on Saturday and purchased Mr. James Armstrong's farm on Camp Slough, paying for it \$4,250. Mr. Greig expects to take possession in a week or ten days. Mrs. Greig and two sons arrived here from Vancouver on Thursday last.—Chilliwack Progress.

MEN AND THINGS.

The czar of Russia is the largest individual land-owner in the world. The area of his possessions is greater than that of the republic of France.

Professor Jenks, of Cornell has been granted a year's leave of absence by the trustees so that he can serve on the international exchange commission, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt.

Emil Waldteufel, the waltz writer, though an old man still composes a large amount of dance music. Over 800 waltzes, polkas, mazurkas and other dances have been written and published by M. Waldteufel.

Joseph Chamberlain, who is regarded by many Englishmen as one of the cleverest politicians in Europe, owes much of his success in public life to the fact that he is thus able to bring to bear on questions of high national or international importance the trained mind and clear perception of a man of affairs.

"They all look up to J. P. Morgan down here," said a Wall Street broker, "and any one of us would break our neck to get a frown from him, but no one loves him. There is not a man who would not go up against him and break him if he could. Not because they have anything against Mr. Morgan, but that's the spirit that rules in Wall Street. First, do up the public; second, do up each other."

Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, whose 70th birthday was recently celebrated, was asked by a friend what occasion it was in his life he had taken the greatest pleasure in knowing that he was a poet. "It was when a delegation from the flight came to my house in Christiania," he answered, "and smashed all the windows. Because when they had thus attacked me, I started for home again, they felt that they ought to sing something, and so they began to sing. 'Yes, we love this land of ours.' They couldn't do anything else. They had to sing the song of the man whom they had attacked."

John D. Rockefeller is now classed as a millionaire, and reported to be the richest man in the world. Before the South African war, Alfred Beit, of Kimberley, was, according to an English list published in 1900, the world's only millionaire. If that Chang, of China, stood second in the list with \$500,000,000, John D. Rockefeller third with \$250,000,000.

AN OBSTINATE CASE OF ECZEMA. Mr. W. D. Johnson, Tilsburg, Ont., writes that his father was entirely cured of a long and painful case of eczema by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. His leg and foot were a mass of sores that refused to heal, and he suffered terribly from the itching and stinging. Though he used a great many remedies and was treated by first-class doctors no permanent relief was obtained until he used Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Pellew-Harvey Bryant & Gillman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS.
Ores analyzed, control assays, Properties examined and sampled, Trial shipments, Smelter tests, Vancouver, B. C.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
Insure in the
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.
SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

Asparagus Sprenger
BEDDING PLANTS.
JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE
CITY MARKET.

24th May Celebration.
Don't delay ordering your suit or you may be disappointed. We're very busy. Spring styles all in.

THOMAS & GRANT
62 Government Street.

SPENCER'S

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

Men's and Boys' Department

We mean to do a Big Business in this Department. Here are some of the means that will hasten the achievement:

A GREAT SALE OF

MEN'S HATS Today at \$1

Regular Prices, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
In the lot are:
The "Regent," a medium weight Pearl Hat.
The "King Hat," the lightest hat made.
The "Pearl Golf Hat" and other smaller lots, mostly \$2.50 qualities.
Only one quality at \$1.50 in the lot. TODAY \$1.00.

We only allow Hats to be with us a certain length of time, and then we mark them at prices that never fail to sell.

\$10 and \$15 Suits Today \$5

Small lots picked out of our better line of Suits will be cleared TODAY. Light colored, medium weight, imported Scotch Tweed Suits, sizes 36, 37, 38; value \$15.00. TODAY \$5.00.

Grey Check Worsted Suits, sizes 36, 38, 39 and 40; value \$10.00. TODAY \$5.00.

Black and White Speckled Tweed Suits, sizes 39 and 40; regular price \$10.00. TODAY \$5.00.

One hundred and thirty-five Suits to pick from at \$5.00 in the regular way. The Suits we sell at \$5.00 most stores would have to pay the makers from \$5.00 to \$7.50 a Suit for the same qualities.

Exceptional values in Men's Stylish Suits. Our special prices \$7.50 and \$10.00 a Suit.

Men's English Worsted Suits, navy and black, single or double-breasted, sizes 34 to 46. Our special price, \$12.50. We guarantee this Suit not to fade. More Flannel Suits. Popular prices, \$5.00 to \$13.50.

Young Men's Suits

We struck the right thing when he got the latest American ideas copied for Young Men. Stylish Suits \$7.50 to \$17.50 for the best.

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COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
CLEANSSES THE BLOOD
 removes eruptions on the face and body, such as pimples, sores, etc. 100
 Doses \$1.00.

CYRUS H BOWES.
 Chemist,
 88 Government St. Near Yates St.
 [Phone 425 and 450.]

Compound Syrup
 —OF—
Hypophosphates
 A valuable nerve tonic and builder, man-
 ufactured by

Hall & Co.
 Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor.
 Yates and Douglas Sts.

Lace Parlors.
 Just opened up an entirely new line of
 lace, brids, embroidery silks and
 laces in all the newest designs and pat-
 terns. Inspection invited.

MRS. ROBERTSON
 28 Five Sisters' Block.

BUSINESS LOCALS
 Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-
 side.

FOTOGRAF'S.
 A new display of pictures are being
 exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five
 Sisters block.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and
 Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates-
 street.

Try the City Fish Market, corner
 Johnson and Store streets. Phone 994.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

Chocolates
 Have you heard the latest?
Webb's Paris Chocolates
 Are away in the lead! Fresh from the
 Manufacturers, in 10, 15 and 25 cent pack-
 ets, at the

B. C. DRUG STORE,
 27 Johnson Street.
 J. TEAGUE, JR.
 Phone 366.

Have you a metophone in your resi-
 dence? A perfect telephone installed in
 10 minutes. Time and labor saved. C.
 C. McKenzie, 74 Douglas street.

SPALDING
BASEBALL
GOODS

AGENTS.
John Barnsley & Co.
 115 GOVERNMENT ST.
 Bench Chains and Collars.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on
 earth.

Bird Cages at Cheapside.

Dallas Road
Modern 7-Roomed House
 Two minutes' walk from beach and
 same distance from car line.
 \$1,250.
 Terms if necessary.

MONDAY TO LOAN.
 Insure in the British American
 Insurance Co.

P. R. BROWN, 30 Broad
 Street.

VISIBLE
AND
INVISIBLE

The real value of a garment depends
 largely on the manner in which it is
 made and trimmed. When you compare
 our clothes with other makes, remember
 that the INVISIBLE parts are as good
 as the visible ones. Our suits are all
 cut in the newest styles, with concave
 shoulders, and long narrow lapels.

MEN'S
SUITS
 \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00.

W & J. WILSON.
 83 GOVERNMENT STREET.
 CLOTHIERS,
 HATTERS,
 AND
 FURNISHERS.

Keswick Circle.—The Keswick Circle
 prayer meeting will be held at the Chris-
 tian mission, 113 Government street,
 this evening at 8 o'clock.

Open for Business.—Word was re-
 ceived by the C. P. R. telegraph sys-
 tem today that the government telegraph
 line out of Hazelton to Dawson is now
 open for business.

Labor Commission.—The Labor com-
 missioners will hold a session at the
 Court House, Victoria, at 10:30 a.m. on
 Monday, the 11th inst. and will be
 glad to hear any persons who may have
 evidence to offer.

Freight Delayed.—Complaint is gen-
 eral among many of the wholesale mer-
 chants that serious delays have occurred
 in the delivery of goods ordered from
 England and Eastern Canadian points.
 One Wharf street merchant informed
 the Colonist reporter yesterday that his
 firm had not received any freight for
 six weeks. The long delay is thought
 to be due to the trouble the railways
 are experiencing in the mountains.

Tally-ho's Debut.—This afternoon at
 2 o'clock the new tally-ho coach imported
 from Providence, R. I., by the Victoria
 Transfer Co., especially for the enter-
 tainment and pleasure of tourist
 parties, will make its appearance on the
 streets of Victoria. Anton Henderson,
 manager of the Transfer Company, has
 invited the executive committee of the
 Tourist Association and representatives
 of the press to inaugurate in a jaunt in the
 new rig this afternoon.

Entertain Orphans.—This afternoon,
 through the generosity and courtesy of
 the management of the Edison theatre
 and the B. C. Electric Light Company, the
 orphans are to be entertained at the
 Yates street play house. The pro-
 gramme consists of talent as follows:
 Presellita and Farhadon, Dan Mc-
 Greedy, Harry Harrison, Miss Stoddard,
 James Miller, Frank Letroy and the
 latest of all moving pictures, "Joan of
 Arc."

Special Sale.—On another page will
 be found the announcement of R. Williams
 & Co., the big gent's furnishing house,
 Yates street, offering big reductions in
 all lines of gent's furnishings. The
 sale includes all the latest styles and pat-
 terns carried by this well known house
 will be found most complete and up-to-
 date. While the prices will always be
 found reasonable. Orders by mail re-
 ceived. The strictest attention and satis-
 faction is guaranteed.

Library Plans.—The committee of
 the council, consisting of Ald. Dinsdale
 (chairman), Barnard, Stewart and
 Yates, who are entrusted with the task
 of arranging the scheme for the library,
 plan competition, had a meeting yes-
 terday, and made considerable progress
 with the work in hand. The informa-
 tion forwarded by the Mayor of Ot-
 tawa proved of special value to the
 committee, and the committee will adopt
 a method similar to that followed at
 the federal capital, making such alter-
 ations in the conditions as will meet
 local requirements.

Officers Elected.—At a meeting of the
 Teachers' Institute, officers for the en-
 suing term were elected as follows:
 President, W. N. Winsky, vice-presi-
 dent, Miss Watson; secretary, J. A.
 Coates; executive, L. Tait, Miss A. E.
 Fraser, Miss W. E. Marchant and A.
 B. Wallace, B.A. Considerable discus-
 sion took place on the subject, "Compo-
 sition," based upon the district school
 by Miss Potts. A motion was unani-
 mously passed favoring the existing
 system of receiving salaries in twelve
 monthly instalments, instead of ten in-
 stalments, as is proposed by the school
 board.

Officer for Alaska.—The United
 States government has appointed an in-
 spector of immigration to be stationed
 in Alaska. When the district was first
 opened up five years ago a large number
 of British Columbia Chinese flocked in-
 to it, and while it is not believed that
 many have found their way into the
 United States since, some have returned
 to do so. It is very probable that the
 new agent will have his headquarters
 at Sitka, but very little of the summer
 season will be spent there. He will
 have the entire district to cover, which
 will occupy his time fully during open
 navigation. In the winter time it is
 more than probable he will be located at
 Sitka.

To Attend Meetings.—Mr. J. R. An-
 derson, deputy minister of agriculture,
 leaves this morning for Nanaimo, where
 he has been invited to address the Far-
 mers' Institute of that district on the
 subject of co-operative action. This
 subject has lately been taken up by the
 Nanaimo institute, a site has been se-
 lected and it is expected that before long
 the creamery will be in full operation.
 Mr. Anderson will afterwards proceed
 to Vancouver, Okanagan and Kootenay
 to attend meetings at those points, and
 to Calgary to attend the annual meet-
 ing of the Territorial Breeders' Asso-
 ciation. This meeting is attended by
 representative agriculturists and stock
 men from all parts of the Dominion.

Juvenile Gardeners.—A committee of
 the Tourist Association is to confer
 with the school trustees in respect to
 arranging plans to carry out the idea
 of arranging for the school children
 of the city shall be placed in the pos-
 session of flower seeds, so that the vari-
 ous private gardens of the city may be
 beautified as the result of juvenile in-
 terest and industry. The suggestion has
 "caught on" immensely, and the little
 ones are eagerly awaiting the comple-
 tion of the arrangements. The kind do-
 nation of 1,000 packets of flower seeds
 made by Brackman-Ker will go a long
 way to meeting the immediate demand
 for the seeds. The present month is a
 very favorable time for the planting of
 the same, and no time is to be lost in
 carrying the idea into effect.

Lunched with Governor.—At a lun-
 cheon given at Government House yes-
 terday the following were invited guests,
 the function being arranged to afford
 those present an opportunity of meeting
 Sir Alexander Mackenzie: Mrs. Bos-
 well, Mrs. and Miss Pickford, the Hon.
 Rev. Bishop Orth, Lt.-Col. the Hon. R.
 G. Prior and Mrs. Prior, Mrs. W. J.
 Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Justice and
 Mrs. Irving, Col. and Mrs. Holmes,
 Commander C. H. Umfreville, R.N., His
 Worship the Mayor, Mrs. Macdonald,
 Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mr. T. R. Smith, Mrs.
 C. E. Harris, Miss Ethel Wood, Miss
 Millicent Brennan, Miss G. Leacock,
 Miss Stronach, Miss Boswell, Mr. Geo.
 Phillips, Mr. E. H. Russell (honorary
 conductor Arion Club), and Mr. R. B.
 Powell, private secretary.

Socialists Attend.—The members of the
 Socialist party will attend the funeral
 of Mrs. A. B. Bailey, wife of the presi-
 dent of the B. C. Camshippment So-
 ciety. The funeral will leave the B. C.
 Undertaking parlors, Government street,
 tomorrow at 2:15 p.m.

Address to Young Men.—The Rev.
 Dr. Whittington, of Vancouver, has
 kindly consented to give an address to
 young men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on
 Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. No
 doubt many will avail themselves of the
 opportunity of hearing the Doctor, who
 whose ability as a lecturer is so well
 known.

Season Backward.—S. Tingley, who is
 down from Cariboo, is at the Strand.
 He reports that the ranchers have not
 suffered from any loss of stock. The
 season has been very backward and
 prospects are dull for the coming year.
 The Cariboo Gold Fields Company has
 forwarded this spring a lot of machin-
 ery, which is now being installed. When
 in shape for work, they hope to handle
 more dirt and get better all-round re-
 sults than hitherto achieved.

The Orpheum.—Victoria's first family
 theatre has presented to their patrons
 this week a bill of unusual interest; the
 Duffes have made many friends by their
 conscientious work; the children are
 most clever little dancers. Next week
 the Great Haldar will head the bill,
 with Laude, the celebrated contortion-
 ist, and a new singing will replace Mr.
 Tracy, who is in Nanaimo opening an-
 other Orpheum theatre. The gold
 watch will be given away this afternoon
 at the second performance.

Shipments to Yukon.—One week from
 today the White Pass & Yukon route
 will commence to issue through bills of
 lading on shipments to the Yukon. The
 many inquiries received regarding the
 tariff and classification to apply in in-
 chandise this season point to a rush of
 trade commencing with the date on
 which bills of lading will first be is-
 sued. Although the Yukon is not ex-
 pected to be open for navigation before
 the first week in June, all shipments to
 White Horse on through bills of lading
 will be warehoused storage free at
 White Horse till the river opens, and
 then forwarded down river in the or-
 der in which they reached the port at
 the head of navigation.

Big Timber Deal.—One of the largest
 timber deals recently put through on
 the coast is being completed this week,
 whereby outside capital to a large
 amount is being invested in limits and
 logging business controlled by Mr. W.
 H. Higgins. The principal property
 concerned in the deal is a large logging
 plant and extensive timber land on the
 coast, near Malaspina Inlet up the coast.
 A joint stock company has been formed
 under the new management, Mr.
 Higgins remaining as manager and
 owner of a stock of the stock, which
 consists of 500,000 capital shares. East-
 ern people are making the principal
 portion of the new investment. A large
 towboat is to be purchased and business
 will otherwise be greatly extended.

Skeena River Open.—Navigation on
 the Skeena river opened for the season
 last week, when the sternwheel
 steamer Mount Royal and Hazelton
 left Port Essington for Hazelton, situ-
 ated 180 miles up the river. The day af-
 ter the Hazelton and Mount Royal left
 Port Essington, news was received that
 they had reached a point sixty miles up-
 stream without difficulty. They doubt-
 less reached Hazelton, and are likely
 now on their return trip. Both steam-
 ers had heavy cargoes of general sup-
 plies. The Mount Royal, operated by
 the Hudson's Bay Company, will make
 one, or possibly two, more trips to Ha-
 zelton before she is taken ashore to be
 replaced by the new steamer, the
 Stikine river to transport supplies for
 the company to Glenora and Telegraph
 Creek. The Hazelton will remain in
 service on the Skeena till the close of
 navigation.

Juvenile Theatricals.—Last night at
 Sample's Hall, Victoria West, Mr. Sam-
 ple's Juvenile Theatrical Company re-
 peated their performance of the temper-
 ance drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar-
 room." They again gave every satisfac-
 tion and well deserve all the praise that
 is given them. Hugh Campbell and
 Horace Gladding were exceptionally
 good, and played their parts to per-
 fection. Fred Lawrence again delighted
 audience with his beautiful song, "Brave
 Gordon made a good philanthropist, and
 Frank Cherry and Oscar Droob were
 as good as ever. Roy Wachter convulsed
 the house, and astonished everybody.
 Miss Mabel Lane, a young girl, was
 very clever, as also was Miss Droob.
 Miss Mabel Forman and Lottie
 Carey were also very good. Mr. Fred
 Hilt presided at the piano, and render-
 ed some exceptionally good music. This
 play will be repeated by special request
 tonight at Sample's Hall, and will not
 fail to give complete satisfaction.

CAULPENTERS' STRIKE.
 Members of Building Trades Unions
 Promise Assistance.

The meeting of the building trades
 called for last evening in Labor Hall
 was largely attended by members of the
 Plumbers' Union, the Carpenters',
 Electrical Workers', Painters' and La-
 borers' unions. The strike situation
 was fully gone into, and the following
 resolution carried unanimously on a
 standing vote:

"That in the opinion of this meeting
 the carpenters' demands are just and
 reasonable, and we pledge our moral
 support, and will use our utmost
 with our respective unions to aid their
 cause."

Within the next week most of the
 unions interested will hold meetings and
 consider the action to be taken in aid
 of the carpenters.

A BLESSING TO CHILDREN.
 Strong words, but truthful, and the
 experience of a mother who has thor-
 oughly tested the value of Baby's Own
 Tablets. Giving her experience with
 the need of this medicine, Mrs. Geo. Har-
 dy, of Fourteen, N. S., writes: "I have
 used Baby's Own Tablets and find
 them a blessing to children, and I am
 not satisfied without a box in the house
 at all times." These Tablets cure all the
 minor troubles of babyhood and child-
 hood. They are prompt and effective
 in their action, and are guaranteed to
 contain no opiate or harmful drug. They
 always do good—they cannot possibly
 do harm. Goodnatured, healthy child-
 ren are found in all homes where
 Baby's Own Tablets are used. You
 can get these Tablets from any drug-
 gist, or by mail at 25 cents a box by
 writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medi-
 cine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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 All the leading styles in
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 mings, Latest Styles, Experi-
 enced Workmen.

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 Lager Beer on draught at the Wilson Bar,
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 March," by Sir Alex. Mackenzie,
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Our Spring Supply
 Has Arrived.....

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Commissioner At Extension

Labor Committee Inquires Into
Conditions at Island Min-
ing Camp.

Made Close Inspection of the
Town, Buildings and Mine
Equipment.

Took Evidence of Men on
Question of Removing Resi-
dence to Ladysmith

Five years ago last November, there had been no understanding between him and the company about the townsite. The population was largest about a year and a half ago. He promised to get the commission a list of the houses still standing, with the names of their occupants, also of those standing empty, and those which had been pulled down. His own business was running. For his town lots he used to charge a ground rent of \$1 a month before the strike, but had reduced it since to 50 cents.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, he said that Mr. Dunsmeir had offered him \$200 for his land, but he would not take it. He made a counter-offer to sell 100 acres at \$50 a lot. Mr. Dunsmeir could have made 300 per cent. on this proposition, but he refused it. His wife involved making Extension the resident townsite, but Mr. Dunsmeir would not accept it, as he said he intended to make the town at Ladysmith. That was four years ago. In letting out lots he always told men that if they had to remove to Ladysmith, they could take their houses away with them.

Thomas Isherwood was called by Mr. Wilson. He lived at Extension. Had never lived at Ladysmith. In February last Mr. Wilson, a mine boss, told him he would have to live at Ladysmith or quit. That was the first day he went to work after being sick. He had been doing nothing since, and could not afford to go to Ladysmith, as he was a married man with four children. He had bought the place in which he was living from a man named Dickinson, but had paid only \$25 out of \$40 for it. Under Mr. Bodwell's cross-examination, he said Dickinson lived in Nanaimo. His house was a small one of straight up wood, and could be taken down in one day and put up in three days. He knew that there was a standing order by the company to move houses free by the company to move houses free. He had never asked any assistance from the company. He considered that he could live as he liked. He had been sick six or seven months, and was just getting well.

John Mclellan, examined by Mr. Wilson, said he lived in Extension and worked in the mine. Last September the pit boss, Mr. Sharp, came along and said to him: "Ladysmith or nothing." That meant that he must move or quit. He quit. He had built a house at No. 1 and another at the Tunnel, and was unwilling to build again. He was a married man with two children, one of whom died a few days ago. The time of building his home nobody told him he would have to move.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, he said he did not think there was much sickness in Extension, though the last witness had been sick and his own child had just died. He had heard some talk of a move, he would not say while his house was building, but afterwards. In any case he would not have paid any attention to it. He asked no steps to inquire. He knew the company would transport his house for him as well as for others.

Jacob Myllymaki, a Finlander, said he worked at Tunnel over two years. He never lived at Ladysmith. Officials of the company never said anything to him about moving to Ladysmith. He quit work because he got a bad place in the mine—all rock. He had heard general talk of the move.

Joseph von Tanner, an Italian, was working in the mine until the strike. Asked by Mr. Bryden if he would be willing to go down to Ladysmith, he said he would rather not, as he would have to leave his wife and two children.

He would not go unless forced. Nothing more was said then, and he worked for a couple of months longer until he was told to go to Ladysmith by Mine Boss Sharp. Having no alternative, he went to live at Ladysmith, leaving his family behind. The morning train from Ladysmith reached Extension about 6:30 a.m. He worked till 3 p.m., and a train leaving for Ladysmith at 3:30 p.m., allowed him only half an hour to get to his family. There was a later train about 6 p.m. to leave by. He did take that a couple of times. That train left every day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, he said he could find a house to rent at Ladysmith. He asked his friends, but did not ask Mr. Bryden, though that gentleman was the man who had told him to go to Ladysmith. He preferred to live at Extension. Mr. Wilson insisted this last admission, maintaining that witness did not mean it, and witness denied it. If witness could rent a house at Ladysmith he could not say whether he would object to go. He paid no rent at Extension.

Lewis Astori was the last witness called. Examined by Mr. Wilson, he said he lived in Extension, was married, had six children, and was a miner. In June when he finished his place in the mine, he went to Mr. Sharp, who said he would put no more Extension men in the mine; all had to go to Ladysmith. Witness asked for his time, quit, and moved to Ladysmith. He was not returned, and saw Mr. Bryden, who told him it was no use asking for a job so long as he lived at Extension. Witness said he had a family and could not move. Mr. Bryden told him to leave his family behind. He went down to investigate and saw Mr. Bryden again, who then told him to see the pit boss and get work. He came back to Extension in September, and got work, but in a few days Mr. Sharp found out that he was living in Extension and told him he must go down to Ladysmith. He went down accordingly and "hatched" there. He objected to go, but he was careful not to be seen. Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, he said his house was about two minutes' walk from the tunnel, built on a lot he had rented from Mr. Bramley, and had paid \$250 for it. He did not want to live there on any terms.

The session was now adjourned until 2:30 at Ladysmith, but as there was no witness called in the stand, the session was adjourned until 10 a.m. Monday. The afternoon session was abandoned, and the commission adjourned until Monday, when it will sit in the Court House at Victoria at 9:30 a.m.

The hall was crowded for the fourth day's session of the Labor Commission on the 7th instant. Mr. Wilson, K. C., counsel for the miners, put Mr. William Joseph in the stand. Witness stated that he was a miner employed at Extension, and was working in the mine. He had built a nine-room boarding house some three years ago, at a cost of about \$1,200, and some five months ago he was obliged to leave. His partner had refused to leave; said Mr. Dunsmeir could not drive him. The Extension house was empty six months. He had not ever seen an officer of the company, but he could not say he was dissatisfied with the train arrangements between Extension and Ladysmith. There were not many people in Extension now; he guessed over 50. Some had gone back since cessation of work.

Examined by Mr. Bodwell, K. C., counsel for the Wellington Colliery Co., he stated that he had bought the land on which his house was built from Mr. Bramley. He did not enquire the intentions of the company before purchasing. There were lots of other people living there at the time. He had not been warned to leave, but he had heard that people had not been generally told of the company's intentions, witness admitted that he had built only the skeleton of his house until the return of a deputation composed of C. Johnson, W. Spence, and W. McCluskey, from waiting on Mr. Dunsmeir. They reported that a house could be built anywhere provided suitable to officials. Officials did not tell him that he had to live at Ladysmith. He did not know whether officials gave out that men had to live at Ladysmith. "Will you say it was not so?" asked Mr. Bodwell.

Witness, after some hesitation, replied: "No." He had heard that Mr. Bryden had told a great many men, but not before his own house was built. Mr. Dunsmeir sold some of the lots, and Mr. Bramley others. There were two or three thousand people in Extension before the evacuation was made to leave. The general evacuation took place about six months ago.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Bodwell if he could fix the time of the evacuation order? Mr. Bodwell—Yes; I'll bring witnesses.

On the Chief Justice—There is a heavy onus on you to show cause for this action.

Mr. Bodwell—The company gave out due notice.

In reply to Rev. Dr. Rowe, witness said that his lot cost \$100, which might be paid at the rate of \$1 a month over 10 years.

George Johnson was the next witness. He had been a miner at Extension five years. After the strike, he was taken away from him and given to a Ladysmith man. That was twelve months ago last March. It was a matter of indifference to him. He worked again for the company. August 1st, John Jones, boss of No. 3 Extension mine, said that all the men had to go down to Ladysmith. He had a house, which he pulled down and rebuilt himself, but the company refused to pay for it. He had paid out altogether on the lot \$5. He was one of the committee who saw Mr. Dunsmeir two years ago, and was told that they could live where they liked so long as the work was done. He would have stayed at Extension if not forced out. He estimated his loss by this act of the company at about \$300. He thought it cheaper to live at Extension than at Ladysmith. He bought his lot from Mr. Bramley.

Examined by Mr. Bodwell, witness stated that he had not paid, nor had he been asked for the return of payments for his lot at Extension. The order to leave was not given until the mine was a shipper. He supposed that the reason why the houses were to be built at Ladysmith was that the company was that for the good of the town of Ladysmith the coal had to be brought there. It might otherwise have gone to Departure Bay. Asked if he had ever heard anything about the sanitary conditions at Extension, he replied that he himself had always enjoyed good health. He did not say whether he had ever heard the relative merits of the two places discussed from that point of view. When last working in the mine he was making about \$3.50 a day.

Samuel Mottishaw, Sr., was next called. He stated that he was a miner, and lived at Ladysmith, had been working off and on for the company the last time for four months. He had attended and was secretary of the meeting held on the 4th March, as also of those on the 12th and 14th of that month. When the last meeting was held, he was put in the position of the chairman for an increase in wages of 10 to 15 per cent. The majority at the meeting, however, did not want this pressed until the organization was formed. The scheme for better organization was sprung suddenly on the meeting, but met with general approval, and a resolution was, on a show of hands, carried almost unanimously for the transfer of the mine between 300 and 400 men present. The miners generally were aware of the advantages of Federation with the Western Federation of Miners. Witness learnt this from the press. The miners wanted something with backbone.

As to the wages paid by the company, the current rate last day was about \$3, or \$2.60 by contract.

Mr. Wilson, K. C., was proceeding to ask witness if there was any check in use for ascertaining amount of coal raised; but Mr. Bodwell objected, and the commissioners ruled that with the memorandum of grievances before them they could not go outside and due notice must be given if this point was to be brought up. Mr. Wilson said he would give notice, and would not press the point then.

Examined by Mr. Bodwell, witness said that the current rate for the same kind of work in the New Vancouver Coal Co. was \$3; at Fernie the conditions were not quite the same; in Washington where the men were working, who posted up the notice of the meeting. He did so by general wish of fellow workmen. That was two weeks before. He could not give names of the men who had not come to the meeting before they spoke to him. There was a general feeling that they ought to organize to defend themselves. He would rather not say who the man was who spoke to him, but he was certain of it. He had been an official in the old union, but not in the new. He could not say whether their conversation was confidential or not, but he was certain of it. He was a miner, making less than \$3 a day was that they were digging dirt and getting nothing for it, also deficiency in the men themselves. The greatest inequalities in wages existed at Ladysmith. In some places there were four feet of dirt. His last shift loaded four boxes of dirt and three of coal, and did not get a cent for the dirt, but wages were paid for the coal. Witness was surprised to be told that his son (from the company's books) had been making over \$5 a day and his partner over \$4. After considerable discussion, Mr. Bodwell elicited from witness that the good man makes the wages. Under further examination by Mr. Wilson, he said he posted the notice of meeting, signed for fear of discharge from the mine, but he considered it their sole weapon of defence.

In reply to the Chief Justice and Rev. Dr. Rowe, witness said it was for the miners to judge whether it was necessary to go down to Ladysmith. He was not a member of the Western Federation. A coalition of all the mines in British Columbia might be sufficient, but Vancouver Island was isolated, and all depended on the amount of capital and the amount of coal being produced. A tendency against strikes was lack of funds. If the miners joined the Western Federation, all would be needed, but each would be encouraged by the Western Federation. The miners of Washington had not yet joined the Western Federation. It was only ten years old. Some discussion about the weighing of the coal, but the question was not discussed before the commission, could not receive attention without due notice being given.

Joseph Jeffries, the next witness, stated that he was a member of the local union, and one of the deputation which waited on Mr. Dunsmeir in Victoria about April 18. It consisted of himself, Mr. Mottishaw Jr., A. Robertson and Mr. Mottishaw. They waited on Mr. Dunsmeir and asked him to reopen the mines and reinstate the discharged men. He asked: "Did we belong to the Western Federation?" and he asked: "What was the fault?" In the affirmative, said, "Then I can't talk business with you." Before he could talk business with them they would have to call an open meeting, purge the union of the men in question, and appoint a committee. He said that he would not employ any member of the Western Federation. Asked: "Suppose we broke away and formed a local union?" he said he would not have anything to do with any union at all. Seeing that was the case, he retired. Mr. Dunsmeir, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Frank Little were present.

Examined by Mr. Bodwell, witness said he had been working for the company about ten years. On two occasions, he remembered, committees had been formed to interview Mr. Dunsmeir. Dunsmeir's attitude, Mr. Dunsmeir would not have anything to do with any union, but had no opinion that he would not listen to grievances.

In reply to Mr. Wilson, witness said that there had for a long while been an effective organization amongst themselves, and they had sent petitions to Mr. Dunsmeir, but he would not deal with them. That was within the last three years. The company paid the union fees out of the wages. There were no medical fees. He could not say how it broke up.

S. K. Mottishaw Jr., on being called to the witness box said he was son of Samuel Mottishaw. He was on the deputation which waited on Mr. Dunsmeir in April, and corroborated Joseph Jeffries' statement with regard to Mr. Dunsmeir's attitude. Mr. Dunsmeir said he would not allow his men to have a union, but they might have a standing committee to interview him. Witness was discharged on March 10 by J. Jones, foreman of No. 3, who gave him no reason, but requested him to take out his tools.

Asked by Mr. Luxton, assistant counsel to Mr. Bodwell, if there were any grievances that he had ever been unable to bring before Mr. Dunsmeir, witness replied: "No." He was vice-president of the union at Extension two years ago, but the men did not attend the meetings, regularly, and had not confidence in one another, and the union broke up some eighteen months or two years ago, before the official order was given to leave Ladysmith. Disruption was not through any action of the company.

Joe Tassin, who spoke in French, which had to be interpreted, was the first witness called last afternoon. He worked as a miner at No. 1. Was told by Mr. Haggart that he must build a house. He did not know whether there were any boarding houses up there then. When the work was at a standstill, he had to move his house three miles to the tunnel, and then again down to be rebuilt at Ladysmith. It took him about two months to pull down and build up his house. He preferred to live at Extension, being closer to his work.

Tom Doherty next deposed that he was a miner, working at Extension. He had been informed by Foreman Jones that he must move down to Ladysmith or lose his place. That was in July or August, 1902. He had been boarding with the widow of the late W. J. Bailey, who was killed in the mine. She had been obliged to move also, and had appealed to Mr. Dunsmeir, who, he believed, referred her to Mr. Little. He did not think she got any satisfaction, but they would have to ask herself. Practically there was no difference in the price of board between Ladysmith and Extension.

Mr. Baker, organizer of the Western Federation, was now recalled by Mr. Wilson. He related the history of the funds of the organization. He explained that there was one general fund for maintenance, local purposes, cases of distress, and general business. His own personal fund was for the relief of the miners. Distributions had not been made in British Columbia. A considerable sum went to the late troubles at Rossland, and some \$3,000 was appropriated for the Fernie trouble. One thousand dollars had also been recommended by the executive for relief purposes at Fernie. He expected to go there himself and investigate. The aim and object of the Federation was to create an artificial good feeling between the workers in the mine and their employers. This only is possible by organization. An organized committee could quietly look into many matters, take action only on justification.

In reply to Mr. Bodwell, he said that the reason an ordinary standing committee could not be so effective, was the fear of discharge. The Federation was formed for the purpose of negotiating with the United Mine Workers for transfer and other interchangeable membership. If a Canadian Association were started, the same affiliation could not be arranged. A man excluded from union at one part could not get in at another. The

organization at Frank was one of the most perfect in British Columbia. A non-union man would not be allowed to work in such a camp. It would be made unpleasant for him, and if leniency could not convince him, every possible means would be used. Every case of trouble was so serious from union men being displaced by non-union men. Interfered by the commissioners as to the power of the central executive over local unions, he said it had no power to order a union out of strikes against the wishes of its members. Local unions initiated strikes. The Federation approved of arbitration if it were fairly represented, and approved general principle of legal action to that end. The dictum and independent arbitrator should be chosen by mutual agreement between the other two. Personally he could not say that he was in favor of compulsory arbitration, unless this were so. As to a choice by lot from the Supreme Court judges, it would depend. On the whole, human nature was pretty much the same, even after the almighty dollar. An effective labor law might effect considerable relief, but a perfected organization was the only panacea. New Zealand methods resulted in good generally, but there the government was by the people. If the labor law might effect considerable relief, but a perfected organization was the only panacea. New Zealand methods resulted in good generally, but there the government was by the people. If the labor law might effect considerable relief, but a perfected organization was the only panacea. New Zealand methods resulted in good generally, but there the government was by the people.

Rev. Dr. Rowe. "The people's own," Mr. Baker admitted. Pressed to make some suggestion for final ending of labor disputes, he could not do so. If the labor law might effect considerable relief, but a perfected organization was the only panacea. New Zealand methods resulted in good generally, but there the government was by the people. If the labor law might effect considerable relief, but a perfected organization was the only panacea. New Zealand methods resulted in good generally, but there the government was by the people.

As a preliminary statement, and referring to themselves the right to amend or add to it from time to time, the company desired to lay the following matters before the commissioners:

(1) The present difficulty has not arisen from a dispute between the company and its employees respecting the amount of wages paid to, or the quantity or kind of work required from its employees. All questions of that nature have heretofore been amicably adjusted between the company and its employees, without the intervention of any outside authority.

The employees are now insisting on their right to affiliate with a foreign union, common to the Western Federation. They have also demanded that the company should recognize and treat from time to time with the said union.

The company, without pronouncing any opinion on the right of the men to associate themselves with the Western Federation, have declined to recognize that body as

the management of the company's property here.

The reasons which have induced the company to take this stand are, among others, the following:

(1) The society is a foreign association. Its headquarters are situated and its executive meet in places outside the territorial limits of Canada.

(2) The business of the Federation is so controlled that the men who come under its control may thereby be ordered on strike, although no grievance arises in the course of their own employment. They may be ordered to work, yet they may be compelled to leave their employment in order to further the interests of the organization in some particular matter which is being agitated in a foreign country with which the owners of mines in Canada have no control whatever.

(3) If the company recognize the Federation they cannot consistently object if a strike is ordered according to the constitution, yet, on the reasons above stated, the company would, in such a case, place its undertakings in jeopardy in respect of matters with which it has no concern, and over which it can exercise no control.

(4) An organization such as the Western Federation, if recognized here, may be used to close the mines in this country, not for the benefit of the men employed, but in order to increase the business or raise the price of coal produced by operators in the United States.

(5) It is difficult to avoid differences leading to strikes in any trade or undertaking. It is admitted that strikes are disastrous from a commercial point of view, and therefore on the broad ground of the general welfare and prosperity of the country, the company consider it unpatriotic to acquiesce the evil caused by a foreign authority to assume the position of a dictator in the industrial affairs of British Columbia.

Dated at Ladysmith the 6th day of May, A. D. 1903.

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10 cases fine English neckwear just unpacked. B. Williams & Co.

Accept This Gift

Of Powley's Liquefied Ozone—The Only Way to Kill Inside Germs.

If you suffer from germs, and don't know that Powley's Liquefied Ozone kills them, let us give you a bottle. Not a mere sample, but a full size bottle—enough to prove what Ozone can do. We will send you an order on your druggist for it, and instruct him to charge it to us.

This very offer must indicate to you that Ozone does what we claim.

Kills Inside Germs

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is the only way to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too—and you can't cure a germ trouble without killing the germs. Some of you have taken medicines until you are discouraged, for drugs never kill germs. Some of you believe your trouble incurable—simply for lack of a germ-killer. You are the ones to whom we want to give Ozone. We want you to know that Ozone cures these germ troubles—at once and forever. A cure is inevitable.

Not a Medicine

There are no drugs in Powley's Liquefied Ozone—no alcohol—nothing but oxygen, the vital part of air.

Ozone is the discovery of a chemist who spent 20 years in learning how to get an excess of oxygen, in liquid form, into the blood. This product alone solves the problem of an internal germ-killer—a problem to which many scientists, including Koch and Pasteur, have devoted their lives.

Ozone gives to the world the only way known to kill germs in the body, and to cure the diseases they cause. It does that with oxygen—nature's greatest tonic.

It is the very source of your vitality. It kills them because germs are vegetable, and an excess of oxygen, while life to an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter.

Today the world's best physicians, and the largest hospitals everywhere, are using Ozone alone for germ troubles. Medicine never cures a germ trouble. Ozone alone can directly kill those germs, and that is what must be done.

Germ Diseases

These are some of the known germ diseases. Powley's Liquefied Ozone has cured each of these diseases—complete and forever, in at least several hundreds of the most difficult cases that physicians ever meet. Ozone is the proper treatment for all of them—the only quick, direct and certain way to remove the cause of the trouble. Medicine may palliate, stimulate, help nature overcome the germs, but Ozone alone can directly kill those germs, and that is what must be done.

Asthma—Aneurism—Abscess—Bright's Disease—Blood Poison—Bronchitis—Cancer—Catarrh—Consumption—Croup—Diarrhea—Dropsy—Dyspepsia—Eczema—Erysipelas—Fevers—all kinds—Gonorrhea—Gout—Gall Stones—Gout—Influenza—Impure Blood—Kidney Diseases—Leucorrhoea—Malaria—Neuralgia—Pneumonia—Rheumatism—Scabies—Sciatica—Skin Diseases—Stomach Troubles—Strains—Tuberculosis—Typhoid—Typhus—Venereal Diseases—Whooping Cough—Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

50c Bottle Free

If you have never tried Ozone, please mail us this coupon and tell us the disease you wish to treat. We will then mail you an order on your druggist for the bottle, and send overwhelming evidence of what Ozone has done for troubles exactly similar.

Don't hesitate—don't doubt that Ozone does what we state—when we pay for your test ourselves. Be fair with yourself. Let us show you what it has done for others in diseases like yours. Let the free bottle prove what it can do for you.

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is sold by all druggists in two sizes—50c. and \$1.

Cut Out This Coupon

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto.

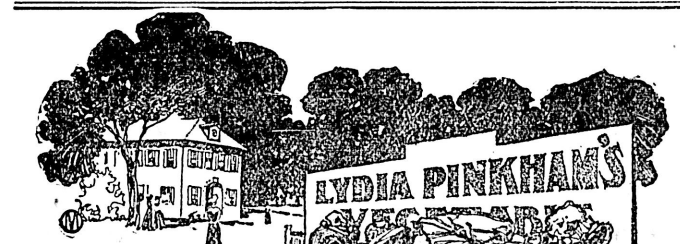
I am troubled with.....

I have never tried Powley's Liquefied Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Write your name plainly.

Street and number.

97..... Town and Province.



LYDIA PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

School Girls

Young girls at this period of life, or their mothers, are earnestly invited to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice; all such letters are strictly confidential; she has guided in a motherly way hundreds of young women; and her advice is freely and cheerfully given.

School days are danger days for American girls. Often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality. Sometimes it is never recovered. Perhaps they are not over-careful about keeping their feet dry; through carelessness in this respect the monthly sickness is usually rendered very severe.

Then begin ailments which should be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, a tendency to avoid the society of others, are symptoms all indicating that woman's arch-enemy is at hand.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped many a young girl over this critical period. With it they have gone through their trials with courage and safety. With its proper use the young girl is safe from the peculiar dangers of school years and prepared for hearty womanhood.

A Young Chicago Girl "Studied Too Hard."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for the help and benefit I have received through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. When I was about seventeen years old I suddenly seemed to lose my usual good health and vitality. Father said I studied too hard, but the doctor thought different and prescribed tonics, which I took by the quart without relief. Reading one day in the paper of Mrs. Pinkham's great cures, and finding the symptoms described answered mine, I decided I would give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I did not say a word to the doctor; I bought it myself, and took it according to directions regularly for two months, and I found that I gradually improved, and that all pains left me, and I was my old self once more.—LILLIE E. SINCLAIR, 17 E. 22d St., Chicago Ill."

"Miss Pratt Unable to Attend School."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommended it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy to be relied upon at this important period in a young girl's life. \$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lowell, Mass.

1



Corticelli SPOOL SILK

Admitted by dressmakers to be the best sewing silk made. As Corticelli costs you no more than poor silk, why don't you buy it? Ask for "Corticelli" and politely, but firmly, refuse all substitutes, which some clerk may say are just as good.

Corticelli 34 ASIANIC DYES Wash Silks

Corticelli 34 ASIANIC DYES Wash Silks

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Corticelli 34 ASIANIC DYES Wash Silks

Corticelli 34 ASIANIC DYES Wash Silks

Corticelli 34 ASIANIC DYES Wash Silks

LARGE Juicy Navel Oranges
25c Per Dozen
See Our Window. Local Rhubarb
6 lbs. for 25c.

Moscat & Wallace, Grocers.
Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

School Children Visit Factories

At Many Places They See Raw Material Turned Into Finished Product.

North Ward Pupils Witness Casting of Stoves at Albion Stove Works.

The visits of the city school children to the factories and manufacturing establishments of the city, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, were commenced yesterday, when a large number of boys and girls followed the guidance of the teachers, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the management of the concerns visited. The North Ward school visited the Albion Stove Works and B. C. Cold Storage; the High school, Brackman-Ker's, and M. R. Smith's factories; Girls' Central, Weiler's factory and B. C. Soap Works; Boys' Central, B. C. Metallic Bed Factory and Excelsior Biscuit Factory; and South Park, Turner-Bettens, J. Piercy & Co.'s factories, and the Victoria Gas Works.

The children of North Ward school saw an interesting sight when they followed the manufacture of the stove or range as made by Victoria workmen at the Albion stove works, of which E. Wood is manager and E. E. Jackson, foreman. Class after class were instructed in the interesting study, following the work from the time the pig iron is built up in the cupola on the coke beds, until after the iron has glowing bright, it is fed into the waiting moulds, and smoothed, burnished, plated, etc., until all the parts are ready to be fitted together, and the stove is ready for the housewife.

The pupils of the girls eagerly questioned and with the notebooks in their hands, while the boys were attentive, but less eager for knowledge—were first taken to the stacks of Scotch pig iron brought around the horn in windlammers from Scotland. Then they were shown the two furnaces, one filled with its quota of coke and pig and scrap. A bed of coke, then 1,500 pounds of pig and scrap iron, then more coke, and more iron, with limestone, was added, and the fire was kindled. The furnaces were well filled. Four Tupper drafts were where the fire blazed when the blast was applied, and slowly the iron ran molten in the cupola ready for the ladles of the moulders, whose flask ladies made ready for the casting. Three times a week the castings are made.

Yesterday the pupils arrived opportunely to see the casting. Spread over the sandy floor were the rows of iron flasks, as the moulders technically put it. There were stove centres, doors, lids, grates, fancy castings and ornaments, and the more intricate little canny stove—an industry almost peculiar to the Albion stove works. The moulders had filled their flasks with the hard-packing Albany red sand—the best the market offers for moulding purposes, and the patterns were buried in the sand, which was blackened with oil. This sand is costly, about \$5 a ton at Albany, it costs about \$17 a ton to get it to Victoria. It is used in the finer castings, although for rougher work the local sand is often used.

When the patterns were lifted—and there is much of the moulder's art in lifting these patterns—the flasks are clamped together and, as they lie in their rows with the patterns thrown aside, all is ready for the flow of iron. Then the furnace, whose fire the moulder's workmen stand beside the great cupola with their waiting ladles, and as he pulls the plug of sand aside, the molten stream, aglow with its bright red heat, runs into the flask, and the moulder, pouring the red-hot molten stream from their ladles into the "gates" as the moulders call the little holes they leave at the top of the clamped flasks to receive the molten metal.

Miss Stuart—Have you ever been moulding?
Willie Chumley—Yes, but it is in the night and I didn't see much of the place.
Chicago News.

Hotel Clerk—Shall I send a pitcher of water to your room, sir?
Colonel Roosen (of Kentucky)—Might as well. It would come in handy in case of fire.
Chicago Tribune.

The proper officer was making the rounds of the lodger room to ascertain whether every person present was a member or not.

"I've got the password all right," the man who had been admitted to the society whispered in his ear, "but it's mixed up in my mind with a lot of others. I'll try to get it straightened out when I get to the right one."—Chicago Tribune.

Gerontine, the famous old leader of the Apache Indians, who has lost the government so much money and so many lives, is to be allowed to attend the Indian congress in New York in the summer.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE MALTBREAST FOOD

First—It is the most delicious breakfast food.

Second—It is the most healthful cereal food.

Third—It is the most nutritious form in which a cereal can be served.

Fourth—It is the most easily digested of cereal food made.

Fifth—It pleases the whole family, old and young, strong and weak, athletic and invalid.

Sixth—As a food for invalids and convalescents it is unequalled, and is always relished.

Seventh—It is the ideal food for young children.

Eighth—It is endorsed by the highest authorities in the science of foods.

Ninth—The best physicians recommend it as a true health food.

Tenth—It affords a great variety of appetizing dishes.

Eleventh—It is not only a superior breakfast dish, but for the supper.

Twelfth—It is the most economical of cereal foods as well as the most delicious and nutritious.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Published by the Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., 100 King Street West, Toronto, May 8.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	7 1/2	4 1/2
Canadian G. F. S.	1 1/2	3/4
Cariboo Hydraulic	75	12 1/2
Cariboo Star	31	28 1/2
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	\$400	\$300
Deer Trail Coal	3 1/2	3 1/4
Fairview Corp.	6 1/2	2
Giant	5 1/2	\$4.80
Granby Smelter	5 1/2	4 1/2
Iron Mask	2 1/2	1 1/2
Lone Pine-Sunrise Con.	2 1/2	1 1/2
Mountain Lion	14	11
North Star	14	12
Port Hope	14	12
Rambler Cariboo Con.	40	33
Republic	5	3
Sullivan	8	6
Vanadium	14	12
Whisper	4 1/2	3 1/2
Wonderful	4	3

TORONTO SALES.
Centre Star, 1,000 at 30.
North Star, 1,000 at 32 1/2.

ROSSLAND SALES.
White Bear, 500 at 4 1/2.
Cariboo McKimney, 500 at 11.
Centre Star, 1,000 at 20.
Giant, 500 at 12 1/2.
American Boy, 2,000 at 4 1/2.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
(By F. W. Stevens.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Barley	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Liverpool Wheat	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
July	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
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"What is One Man's Meat Is Another Man's Poison."

PAPER READ BEFORE THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
OF B. C.

Upon reflection it has occurred to me that the title of this paper may be somewhat misleading. My object is primarily to tell you about plants that are poisonous or injurious, through ignorance or prejudice, passed over by others as unfit for the human stomach; and in the second place to mention a few facts about curious articles of diet that have come under my notice during my travels. To many of you, no doubt, what I am going to say is already known, and to such I wish to apologize beforehand for bringing chestnuts upon the table.

Doubtless you all know that in the early days of this island the staple food of the Indians consisted of roots; the camassia being their chief support. Many of you are aware that in the upper country and also in the lower parts of this island the same is still true. *Lilium columbianum* (the native tiger lily) is largely used by the Chilcotin, Thompson and Lillooet Indians. The roots are dug (useless to say by anyone) baked in a hole in the ground and though somewhat bitter are palatable. The yellow erythronium, a variety of the white lily now in bloom here, is also much prized by them. They procure it in large quantities, dry it and use as a sweetmeat, and it is really very nice. The swish potato is also much esteemed and largely used, as are several ground orchids and little bulbs.

Another plant which is much used is a patch of this marvelous flower (the flower is 6-8 inches across) in a small garden. Seeing what an improvement it was upon the ordinary form he asked the owner why he grew it. The answer was that it was better to eat than the ordinary one. My friend was a diplomat. He promptly bargained for a mess of it. It was cooked then and there and he sat down and partook of it, smacked his lips, expressed the greatest enjoyment and said he should like to have it in his own garden. The bargain was made and he bought for a few dollars the stock of what, when it was sent out in the old country, was pronounced the finest novelty of a decade.

Another variety in spring greens. The young leaves of the dandelion are good in salad and better cooked as spinach, though somewhat bitter. Young nettles make an excellent salad and the young fronds of the bracken when they are still unfolded are even better but the "bon boucho" is a dish of young growths of "fireweed."

Nearly all of us look upon the fungus family with the very gravest suspicion. Outside of the mushroom we treat them with scorn and look askance at that excellent vegetable. Yet we are frequently passing over some of the sweetest morsels in nature's larder. The giant stink bug, common on some English downs, when young, much resembles a cuttlefish. The beefsteak or bull's tongue fungus grows on the sides of elm and oak trees and much resembles a large red tongue and tastes very much like steak and is reputed to contain even more nourishment than a corresponding amount of beef. The common fairy-ring toadstool is also good, breaded and fried and dried they take up but little room. When required soak in water and use in soups and stews. Though overlooked in England this fungus is an article of commerce in France. When I first took up the study of fungi as a boy I shall never forget the express on the countenances of my parents and brothers when I placed on the table a stew flavored with these fungi. My mother could hardly allow the guests to stay on the table and my brother indulged in sarcastic remarks. When I eat it they seemed to imagine I should turn blue and green and get fearful pains in my stomach. After eating such dishes some were persuaded to try and presently the whole family would eat anything I brought home.

The more is one of the best of the family. Last summer I found it abundant in woods in the Okanagan. In the Sierras in California grows a very peculiar fungus called the sep. It does everything that a well conducted mushroom is supposed not to do. It grows under trees, has a bright reddish brown color above and the underside of the pink gills of the mushroom, a dirty yellow spongy substance below. Yet so delicious is it that boxes which I collected and shipped to San Francisco sold for \$1 per lb. That the trade was small. Only a few epicures knew it and it did not pay.

Probably you may like to know how to detect a poisonous from an edible fungus. When you meet one in the fields or woods approach it with an unprejudiced mind—if you can. Bite off a small piece. If it tastes mushroomy and nice, have no scruples, it is both edible and tasty; if it tastes insipid, it is edible, but not worth eating. If it tastes hot, sour, acrid or bitter it is poisonous. That is all there is to it. If you are afraid to try it "in propria persona," why experimentum fiat in corpore vili, which being interpreted means, try it on the dog—your neighbor for preference. Before leaving the fungus family I want

to speak about the blue mould on cheese. That is a fungus and the same one that grows on old boots. Many people say with this mould attacks cheeses that the cheese is rotten. Others maintain that cheese is no good until it is mouldy. If this be so, possibly this fungus that causes such an improvement in the cheese may have the same appeasing effect on old boots. I cannot speak on this subject from personal experience, but merely present it to you as a possible field for experiment.

When you eat tapioca do you know you are eating a preparation of one of the most poisonous orders of plants, the euphorbias? Yet so it is. The plant it is prepared from is rank poison. Nevertheless this plant forms the staple bread stuff of many American and West African tribes. The plant is the manioc or manihot. The roots are ground or pounded up, and the juice, which contains the poisonous property, extracted by pressure. The meal thus obtained is called cassava and in this state is baked in thin cakes. The meal soaked in water parts with its starch and then becomes tapioca. The juice alluded to containing the poison, hydrocyanic acid, allowed to thicken and the poison eliminated (how I do not know) becomes cassarep, a thick, black, viscous sauce, one of the ingredients of the famous West Indian pepper.

A useful tree to travelers is the cow tree. A large forest tree, the stems of which being incised gives a milky juice which answers the purpose of milk. Many trees go under the name of cow tree. The one I became acquainted with was a tree which produces hehata rubber. This vegetable milk is very superior to the cow, and when prospecting in Demerara I often used it in tea and coffee, and also took it straight from the cow. Nana, however, do not touch spirits for some hours after drinking the milk or it will solidify and you will have an obstruction that no doctor can remove.

There is a curious drink also made from the manioc by the Indians in Demerara called paivari. While orchid hunting among them they instituted a paivari feast in my honor, much to my disgust, as you will understand when I describe the process of manufacture. I was compelled to go through with it or be on the Indians' black list, and that meant no orchids. The women sit round and chew the roots and spit it into large calabashes. In a few hours the juice of saliva and root produces hehata, becomes mildly intoxicant. The men imbibe large quantities of this, and when they can swallow no more take an emetic, get rid of their load and start fresh. I did not need an emetic. This programme is maintained two or three days, and it has then a soporific effect upon them and the feast is over.

Another beverage, made from corn, and called chicha is sold in all wayside inns in the Colombian Andes. I have often drunk this liquid, in fact, was rather partial to it, and about a year ago I read that it was made in precisely the same manner. Sic transit gloria chicha.

A soft clay is eaten by many tribes, why I know not. It is not secret of food, as that is very plentiful.

Another food plant in the Andes is the amaranth or quinoa. It grows at high altitudes and serves as food for man and beast. I will relate a little incident that once occurred to me. I was traveling along the Quindia Pass and arrived at a small house that was to be our quarters for the night. After going through the usual preamble that Spanish politeness requires, I asked what there was for the animals. "Arachas," said the host, and he pointed to a large Arachas also. And arachas were all we got. They are the product of a plant resembling a Jerusalem artichoke with a big bunch of roots resembling parsnips. Quite a sum was once offered by the British government for the introduction of this plant at home. Several orchid collectors, among them a brother of mine, tried unsuccessfully to do so. The journey through the hot country always killed them.

One sometimes reads articles in the press about the human race increasing more rapidly than the food supply, and prophesying starvation for many in the future. The men who write such articles must be unacquainted with the plantain. The plantain is a glorified banana; not so sweet and without its aroma, but far more productive and useful. In the West Indies it takes the place of the potato. Plantains reach the market in quite a variety of ways, at every meal. Along the alluvial flats of tropical rivers they are the chief food of the people. Many villages possess a public plantain grove. The yield per acre must be something enormous. One bunch is all a man can stagger under. The labor of growing them is very small on suitable land. Better shipping facilities will soon open up this food supply. All that can be said in favor of the banana is more than true of the plantain. When the need arises a way will soon be found to utilize this product and those vast wastes of land now lying idle will be made to do that part in the world's food supply for which they are so eminently fitted.

CHARACTER TOLD BY TYPEWRITING

It will come as a surprise to many people to know that there is a great deal of character in typewriting. Were half a dozen operators to use the same machine, and type the same words, each printing off a dozen sheets, and were all these things to be mixed up indiscriminately, each operator's work instantly. In a recent English law case, where a lengthy typewritten document of many sheets was in question, it is alleged that one of the pages included has been substituted for another sheet. Although to a casual eye all the sheets seemed to be the work of one hand, experts showed that the spacing was quite different, especially between the end of one sentence and the beginning of another, and on the substituted sheet the new paragraphs began in quite a different position on the lines and the letters were shaky instead of upright and firm. And the punctuation, the crucial test, was wholly different.

The experts were unable to trace the person who had done the bogus typewriting, but they agreed that it was a woman, young and only a beginner at typewriting; that she was nervous, not very strong, and that her education was only moderate.

The writer of the other sheets comprising the documents was defined from evenness, correctness and firmness of the typewriting to be an experienced "typist," very methodical, well educated, of quiet disposition and possessed of good common sense and great determination. Merely out of curiosity the identity of the "typist" who had written the comment was ascertained. The experts diagnosed the character was found to be perfectly correct.

At a recent nonpartisan dinner of politicians in New York city Mayor was seated between Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, and Senator Thomas O. Platt, so long republican boss of the state. In the course of an after dinner speech the mayor remarked that he found himself "between the devil and the deep T. C."

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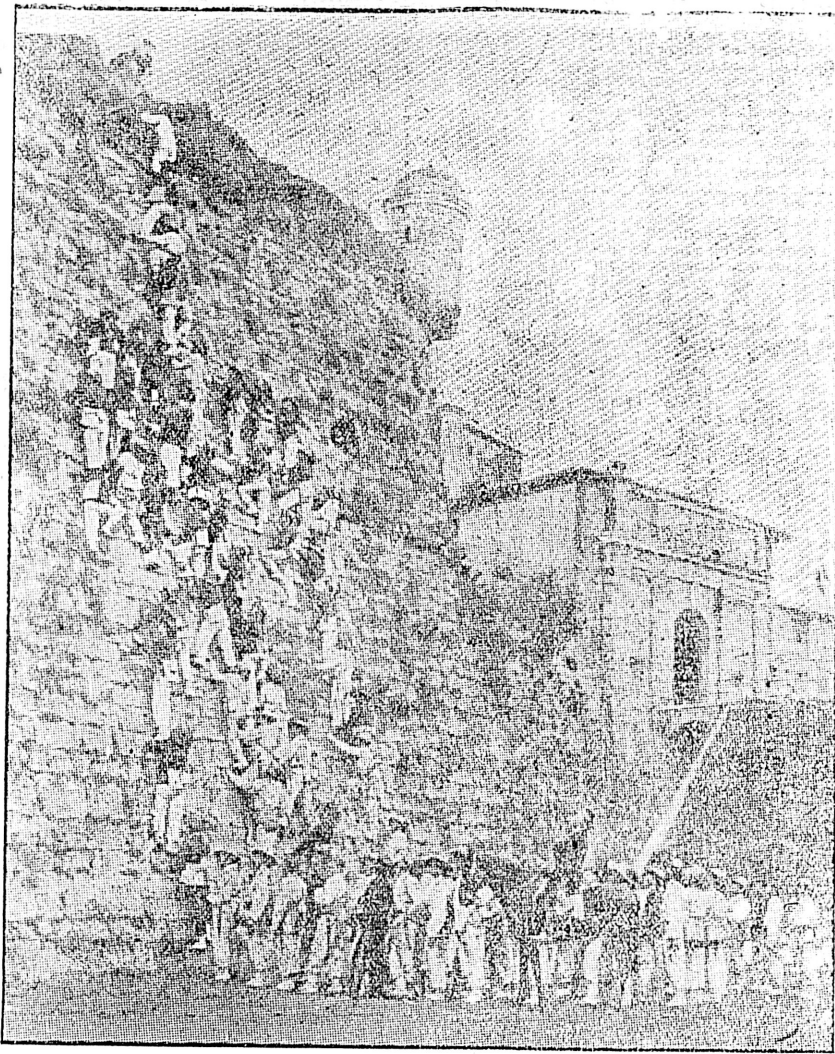
Wm. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
FOR PURITY OF BLOOD.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS GOOD CLIMBERS.



Here is shown a scene which took place recently in Brescia, and which attracted much attention. The soldiers who were scaling the wall are members of the Twelfth Regiment, and are noted for their skill as sharpshooters. For some time they have been practising this difficult feat, the first wall which they attempted to scale being 24 feet high, and they are now expert that they think nothing of climbing to the top of a wall which is nearly 60 feet high.

This is not an easy undertaking under any circumstances, and it is especially difficult in their case, since they are fully equipped with arms and baggage while making the ascent. Nevertheless,

they climb up with wonderful ease and agility, and it is a notable feat, and is considered quite likely that in a short time this new athletic exercise will also become popular in Italian schools and colleges.

GOLD PROFIT TAX.

The following from London "South Africa" will prove of interest to those now engaged in the task of amending the provincial mining laws.

The Transvaal Chamber of Mines has issued to secretaries of gold mining companies copies of the following memorandum received from the Colonial Treasurer, which embodies the arrangement with regard to "procedure and account" (a) a summary of the terms of the 21st act, settled between him and the Chamber.

1. Date When the Tax Took Effect.—(a) To be understood as having taken effect from the date of Proclamation—that is, June 5, 1902. (b) The tax to apply to profits earned since that date. (c) The amount for the month of June to be apportioned accordingly.

2. Time for Rendering Accounts and Paying Duty Thereon.—(a) It will be taken as a compliance with the law if the accounts are rendered within three months of the date to which they are made up. (b) The Treasurer is open to entertain applications in exceptional cases for further extension, if circumstances justify it. (c) The final return of the directors to shareholders must be accompanied by a statement of the receipt of the Directors' report and accounts as issued to shareholders.

3. Capital Expenditure for Amortization.—(a) All expenditure on shaft sinking or equipment is admissible for amortization, irrespective of the question whether such outlay was provided out of capital, or of reserves, or out of current revenue, or whether or not the assets created by such expenditure have since been depreciated or written down in the Company's books. (b) The total of such expenditure to the date of taxation to be apportioned as between past and future working on the ratio of ore (tonnage) worked out to ore remaining in the mine (ore being understood as payable ore). (c) All development outlay is to be omitted from the detailed statement of capital expenditure, and the cost value of development existing as at date of taxation, is to be added as one item (three: "Advance development"—tons, at cost per ton, equals £1) to the proportion of capital expenditure to be carried forward and taken into account according to the preceding paragraph.

(d) The total sum so arrived at represents the amount of capital expenditure for amortization over the years of future life. (e) Future development outlay to be treated as working cost for the purpose of calculating the duty payable each year. (f) Shaft sinking to the limit received from the Colonial Treasurer, which embodies the arrangement with regard to "procedure and account" (a) a summary of the terms of the 21st act, settled between him and the Chamber.

4. Life of the Mine.—(a) "Life" to be computed on basis of existing stamping power and of tonnage of payable ore remaining to be worked as at date of taxation. (b) "Life" so fixed to be subject to revision whenever a material alteration affecting the date on which the "life" was computed takes place—such as considerable increase or decrease of stamps, increase or decrease in the estimate of payable ore, or the alienation or acquisition of claims. (c) Lesser adjustments are to be dealt with in the revision, which may be claimed every fifth year under Sub-Section (d) of Section 5.

5. Amortization.—(a) The yearly allowance is to be calculated in accordance with Section 5 (1). The government is unable to consent to any departure from the principle therein established. (b) The deduction for amortization is to be as for a full year's life for every working year (and in proportion for periods less than a year), without reference to the actual number of stamps worked during the year. (c) In case the taxable profit is less than the yearly allowance for amortization, both sums to be carried forward and taken into account in fixing the taxation of the succeeding year.

6. Valuation of Assets Subject to Amortization.—(a) It was urged that a valuation (as at the date of taxation) of assets subject to the amortization should be accepted as the amount for amortization in the following cases: (1) Reconstructed Companies whose assets had been written down considerably below cost; (2) other companies which hold no record of the outlay entitled to rank as capital expenditure for amortization.

The Colonial Treasurer admitted the equity of the principle in the cases mentioned; but as it was understood that such cases were few and exceptional, the treasurer considered it better not to lay down any fixed rule, but to deal with each case on its own circumstances.

Note.—Expenditure During the War Period: This question is still under the consideration of the government. A decision will be given as soon as possible after the return of the Colonial Treasurer from the Bloemfontein conference. Any assessments of the tax already made, or which may be made before the decision is arrived at, will be subject to the decision.

IT IS SELDOM CRAMPS CAUSE DROWNING

Most people believe that cramp is the most dangerous foe of the swimmer. Peter S. McNally, the long distance swimmer, says this is a very much mistaken notion. Apoplexy and heart trouble, he says, are more to be feared when swimming than cramps and have been responsible for a great majority of cases for drowning.

Of course, a cramp in the stomach would be dangerous, but it is rare. With an ordinary cramp in the arm or leg many swimmers become so terrified that they make no effort to save themselves and sink before help can reach them. But Mr. McNally asserts that the majority of people who can swim who are drowned in the summer months at the seaside resorts lose their lives not because they are attacked by cramps but with a fit of apoplexy and heart failure. A man with any affection of the heart is liable to instant death if he steps into cold water.

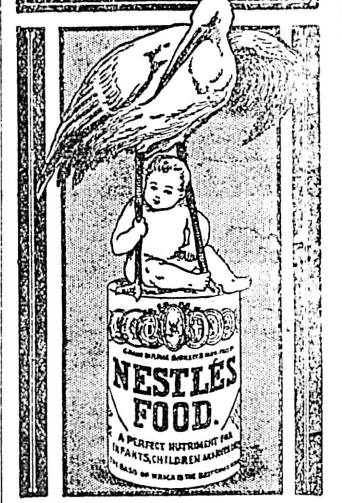
One of the greatest dangers to seaside bathers, and one of the things that bring on apoplexy, is the cooling off process. Many people leave their dressing rooms and then wait on the sand, saying they will not go in until they have got cooled off. If they are really overheated they should not go into the water at all. The only safe time to bathe is when the body is ordinarily warm. Never go in to bathe unless your body is in a glow.

"Frequently," said Mr. McNally, "we hear that a drowning person has thrown up both hands and then sunk. This

can't be so. Only an expert swimmer can throw up both hands while in the water. I mean throw up both hands so that people near can see his arms out of the water.

"A drowning man may sink fifty times and again come to the surface. There is no such thing as the 'third and last' time. Children when drowning will sometimes struggle likely that in a short time this new athletic exercise will also become popular in Italian schools and colleges.

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DEGENERATION OF CITY DWELLERS

Physical Decadence Among Urban Toilers Due to Insufficient Feeding, Influence of Foul Air, Bleached Sunlight, and Dirty Dwellings.

UNHAPPILY there is evidence of a striking kind that the people of our large towns at any rate, are physically deteriorating. Mr. Arnold White has told us that 11,000 men who volunteered at Manchester for service in South Africa only 2,000 were accepted as physically fit, and of these only 1,200 came up to the standard of what a soldier ought to be; and Colonel Barrett, the inspector-general of recruiting, in his recently-published report intimates that of 75,750 men medically examined last year as many as 22,286, or 29.4 per cent, were rejected for various ailments or want of physical development, adding that among the class of men from which recruits are drawn deterioration of the teeth appears to be rapidly increasing.

As of course only men with what is regarded as a reasonable prospect of acceptance present themselves at recruiting stations, there must be among the masses behind the dismal squares of rejected huge battalions of patently disqualified men—mentally defective, deformed, crippled, scrofulous, purblind, knock-kneed, flat-footed, narrow-chested—to whom no thought of soldiering ever occurs. The sum total of our physical shortcomings must be a figure that it would be useful to contemplate. But apart from statistics, any one who has watched the stream of men, boys and girls issuing from a factory in the East End of London or any large town in any country must recognize the fact that they are stunted and pale and weak-looking when compared with our agricultural population.

It is among the others of our large towns that physical decadence is going on. There is also going on a continuous increase of the population that is exposed to degenerative influences, and a continuous decrease of the country population from which the towns draw their sound and robust reinforcements. Of the inhabitants of our city slums it is alleged that in the third generation they are either sterile or, at best, capable of giving birth to infirm or rickety offspring, and in this connection it is to be noted that whereas in 1875 there were born in the United Kingdom 35 children for each 1,000 population, the births in 1900 were only 29 per 1,000.

The decline in physical vigor of our urban population must of course be attributed to the conditions of town life generally, but of these there is, it seems to me, one preeminently influential and that is insufficient feeding during infancy and childhood. I do not by any means

their physical efficiency. "Whereas shall we buy bread that these may eat?" is, to my thinking, in its economical and national aspects, the pressing question of the hour, for enhanced physical efficiency is indispensable if we are to hold our own in the world. The United States of America are becoming formidable in their rivalry to us, not only because of their spirit of enterprise, fertile industry and boundless resources, but because, as recent investigations have proved, their workers are better nourished than ours. Poor families in Philadelphia, Chicago and New York have a considerably better food supply than poor families in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and adopting Atwater's standard it is found that laboring-class families in our large English towns are seriously underfed, receiving only an average of 2,485 calories of fuel energy and 80 grams of protein per man per day, thus showing a deficiency of 23 per cent in the case of energy value and 29 per cent in that of the protein.

It is for my profession to supply information as to the best and most economical foodstuffs, and as to the best balanced dietaries for the working class. On that subject I dare not enter here beyond pointing out the dangers of the faulty bread and tea meal, and the high value of porridge and milk. It has been calculated that an entire day's diet of tea, bread and butter on the one hand, and of porridge and milk on the other gives a balance in favor of the latter of 22 grams of protein, 32 grams of fat, and 100 calories at a cost of 4-5d. against 5-2d. for the tea and bread and butter diet, a saving of 7 of the 1d. or nearly 8d. a day. Unhappily, porridge and milk have lost their former firm hold on Scotland as its standing dish, but they seem to have commended themselves, at least as an addition to breakfast, to the well-to-do classes south of the Tweed, and perhaps the working classes in England may be brought to recognize their advantage as well as those of lentils, beans, peas and bacon, also highly nutritious and cheap foods.

But while insisting on the cardinal importance of feeding in relation to physical development, I would not, of course, ignore its other conditions, though it is not in my province to enlarge on them now. Wholesome dwellings, fresh air, pure water, exercise and repose, are all requisites of good growth, and the want of any one of them is conducive to physical degeneracy, which I have no doubt anthropometric observations could demonstrate. Unsanitary surroundings and overcrowding are prolific causes of disease in infancy and childhood, and accountable in all the poorer areas of our large towns for a veritable waste of young life, and also for much retardation of growth and many bodily and mental infirmities. Infants and children rarely pass altogether scatheless through a disease, though the vestiges it leaves behind it may not be very conspicuous. With reference to the exanthemata (measles, etc.), we often hear parents congratulate themselves that their children have not over them, but in truth they are children are always better without them and that in many instances they blench the life which they do not destroy. To ward off, restrict and abolish them altogether is the ultimate aim of preventive medicine.—New York Journal.



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A "WEE" HONEYMOON



Very small they are, this couple, yet they have not hesitated to get married. "Little Tom" is the name of the gentleman, and within a few days ago his bride was Miss Marie Lacontra. It was love at first sight in their case, and they are now enjoying their honeymoon.

The singular fact about this marriage is that neither the bride nor the bridegroom

has any arms. Other dwarfs have married before now, but it is said that never before have two armless dwarfs entered into the holy bonds of matrimony.

"Little Tom" is not quite three feet high, and his bride is a couple of inches smaller or thereabouts. Both are well known in Europe, and "Little Tom" has acquired an enviable reputation as an artist.

How To Make Home-Made Candy

There are several excellent reasons why every housewife who has time to do so should study the art of making candy. The variety is often greater than can be procured in the stores, while the quality and purity of the candy are beyond question.

When once the intricacies of boiling sugar for fondants, the method of dipping chocolate, and the power of judding when caramels and other candies of a like nature have been cooked to the right point are mastered, the road is open for the production of many toothsome dainties to suit one's own particular tastes and the requirements of the occasion. These accomplishments are, after all, largely a matter of experience.

One advantage of home-made candies is the variety obtainable at a moderate cost, for the number of flavorings, ingredients and combinations available is practically almost without end. In nut candy, for instance, which is always popular, it is possible to attain wonderful variety from the same recipes by utilizing the less common kinds. Crystallized fruits also permit of a wide range of choice; while fresh fruits, coated in fondant, form one of the most successful after-dinner dainties it is possible to make.

Fruits in fondant constitute one of

A Sweet Stomach comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily be had by using

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

to soak for one hour. Then heat gradually, over boiling water, stirring occasionally until the gum is quite dissolved; strain through a fine strainer. Now add eight ounces of icing sugar and one half pound of strained honey, and continue to stir over the fire until white and stiff which will take some little time. Remove from the fire, flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla or orange-flower water, beat well for a few minutes, then pour the mixture into the well-beaten whites of four eggs, beating as you pour. Then add one half pound of blanched and chopped sweet almonds, six bitter almonds, two ounces of English walnuts, and two ounces of glacé cherries cut into not too fine pieces. Place a layer of rice paper—such as is used by confectioners for macaroons—on the bottom of a shallow, square tin, and pour in the nougat to a depth of about half an inch. Cover the top with another piece of rice paper, and spread over this sheet of clean white paper. On this place a piece of smooth board, with a heavy flat-iron on top, or a smaller sized tin, heavily weighted, may be used in place of the board. When cold, remove the weight and the piece of white paper, and with a very sharp knife cut the nougat into cubes.

There are various ways of stuffing dates. One is to remove the stone and insert a nut, or some chopped nuts, in place of it. Another is to replace the stone by a roll of fondant.

WAS IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

System was Run Down.

FELT DROWSY AND MISERABLE.

Burdock Blood Bitters

BUILT UP THE SYSTEM AND ADDED TEN POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

Mr. Ed. J. Harris, Newbridge, Ont., was in poor health, but has now been restored to full health and vigor. Here is what he writes us: "Last spring I was in a very critical condition, my system was all run down. I felt drowsy and miserable, and thought I would surely die if I did not get something to build me up. After reading one of your almanacs I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I had taken two bottles I had gained ten pounds in weight, and am now in perfect health, and I can certainly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to build up the system."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is the best Spring medicine on the market to-day. You may need one this Spring, too, get B.B.B.

NANAIMO - ALBERNI STAGE LINE

PENDRY HARRIS

Proprietor.

IN EFFECT MAY 11th, 1903.

LEAVES NANAIMO on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 a. m., and Wellington at 1 p. m., or on arrival of train from Victoria and arrives at Alberni by 10:30 p. m., or by 10 a. m. the following day. Returns to Nanaimo by 6 p. m., and to Victoria by 8 p. m. Good passenger and freight service guaranteed. Orders left at either Hotel Wilson or Windsor House.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER



Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any treatment, and if you nothing to give the doctor a trial, and if you decide to continue it, I will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

"Sister" If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, loss of flesh, weakness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhoea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U.S.A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION.

Tens of thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers. Effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharge and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to a doctor. Principles and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own state or county who know and can fully tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens related muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well. Write today, as this offer will not be made again. Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 155 Notre Dame, Ind., U.S.A.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own state or county who know and can fully tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens related muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well. Write today, as this offer will not be made again. Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 155 Notre Dame, Ind., U.S.A.

It's All in the Push!

The Racycle Sprocket, turning between the bearings, pushes easy. All Bicycle Sprockets turn outside the bearings—pushes hard.

Our New Berlin Bicycle

Built on Racycle principles, by the Racycle Co. Is the newest thing out and best value on the continent at \$40 EACH. It's a cracker-jack—don't miss seeing it.

Clayton & Costin, 58 Johnson Street

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

Time Table No. 47. Effective March 28th, 1903.

Northbound.	Daily.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat. & Wed.	Southbound.
Leave.	A.M.	Arrive.	Leave.	P.M.	Arrive.
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	4:25	8:20
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawnigan Lake	5:42	7:15
Duncan	11:00	10:02	Duncan	6:20	6:50
Ladysmith	11:37	9:30	Ladysmith	7:10	6:31
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	8:02	4:40
Ar. Wellington	12:55	Ar. Wellington	8:17	Ar. Wellington	4:25

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily, come along with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, \$2. Return, \$3.

Through Tickets Victoria to Alberni
Stage leaves Nanaimo, Tuesdays and Fridays, on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning, leaves Alberni, Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, Single, \$5.20 return, \$8.65

Through Tickets Victoria to Cowichan-Lake
Via Duncan. Stage leaves Duncan Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, \$5.00 return.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

A special rate of one dollar in effect from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake. Wick etc good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

FUSEWIRE

And Electrical Battery Zines.

THE CANADA METAL CO., - TORONTO

"Write for Catalogue."

If Low Prices Attract You

If a large variety pleases you, or an assurance of reliability appeals to you, then your own self-interest should prompt you to this store for your every need.

Hastie's Fair, 77 Gov't. Street

CURSE OF DRINK

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samarra Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARRA REMEDY CO. 37 Jervis street, Toronto, Ont.

E.G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., VTY.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

We have a full line of the following goods at the right prices; give us a call if in need of anything in our line.

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods for Steam and Water, Garden Hose, Belting, Agricultural Implements and Vehicles.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., VICTORIA

Branch Stores at Vancouver and Kamloops.

BOYS' SUIT SALE

—STILL GOING ON AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES

78 YATES STREET. CORNER BROAD STREET

A KERNEL OF CORN AND ITS MANY USES

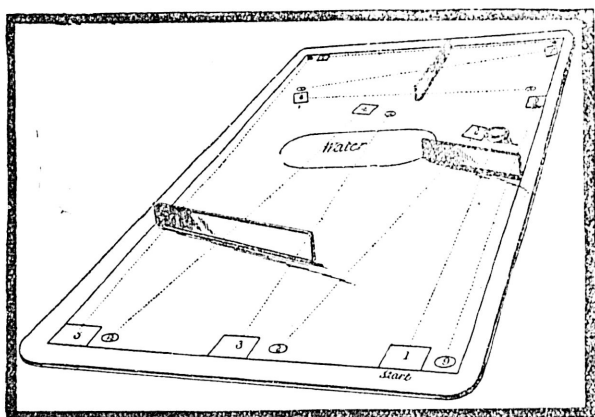
The Multitude of By-Products Which Modern Science Extracts from It—A Food for Man and Beast and a Staple in Manufacturing Processes.

Although health foods for humanity are much more widely advertised than those for animals, the imagination, health foods for animals. Some of the most important are by-products in the series of chemical and mechanical processes which turn millions of kernels of corn into starch and glucose—the first product serving humanity, to the tune of many thousands tons yearly, in the preparation of the cotton gin, and the second eventually reaching the human stomach, in even larger quantities, through the pleasant medium of confectionery or soda water. An ordinary ear of corn contains many interesting possibilities—over 100,000 corn-cob pipes and vulcanized rubber mats for libraries and public buildings—many of which have been developed only during the last two decades. In their commercial value, the total value of these products has been recently illustrated by the formation of a highly capitalized combination of the corn product interests, while on the other side, the cotton gin, an important field of study in theoretical laboratories, as, for example, in the starch and sugar laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where it was first made a matter of student investigation.

Important as are the by-products obtained from corn, the ultimate products of the corn kernel, starch and glucose, are by far the most important. Glucose, a diet, colorant, and sweetener, is generally known, and has a very ill-deserved popular reputation as an adulterant. As a matter of fact it is not, broadly speaking, an adulterant at all, but a valuable commercial agent which accomplishes certain ends in candy-making and in the preparation of soda fountain syrups, without being in the least injurious. Vast quantities of it are used yearly in making confectionery, preserves and fruit syrups, partly because it is more economical than ordinary sugar, but quite as much because it is better adapted to the purpose. As a foundation material, it takes any flavor successfully; but, unlike sugar, it does not crystallize out afterward, and the confectionery will therefore keep longer in its original condition. The objection most commonly brought against glucose—that a mineral acid is used in producing it—is altogether irrational. The actual amount of acid is not more than one pound in a thousand, and on this small amount must be quite neutralized, and so got rid of, by the very process of refining, before the glucose has reached the stage of perfection that makes it a marketable commodity.

An ordinary kernel of corn, as it comes to the laboratory, contains a germ, or embryo plant, surrounded by a mass of cells containing albuminous matter and separate grains of starch. These elements, which practically nourish the little plant germ, are really the elements of a perfect food, protein—of which the white of an egg is a familiar example, containing sugar, starch and fat. Their presence is what gives the kernel of corn so many commercial possibilities.

GOLF IN THE PARLOR.



For many years boys have delighted in toy guns, but here is one which differs in many respects from any which have heretofore been manufactured. As the accompanying picture shows, it consists of a tube or barrel, in one side of which is an opening and in the other a handle. Moreover, loosely

MENTAL CONNECTION OF TWINS

Remarkable Coincidence of Actions of Two Sisters Widely Separated.

A curious case has been reported from France in which twin sisters, living far apart, developed at the same time, the same unaccountable fear, namely, a repugnance toward drinking from glass vessels. Advocates of telepathy will probably make use of this theory in explaining a case, but probably, if not a mere coincidence, it may be regarded as due to an undeveloped tendency present in both sisters and coming to the surface in each at about the same time. The case is reported to the French Biological Society by M. Charles Fero, is thus summarized in the Medical Record (February 7):

"The twins, females, were of a neurotic family on the mother's side. They resembled each other singularly closely, even to an almost exactly duplicated birthmark; also physiologically and psychologically (taste, aversions, etc.), and in their attitude, holding of pen or needle; certain repugnances and preferences, such as a marked taste for salt, and repugnance to the point of vomiting, for hot water, and a repugnance for persons and animals, and appreciations of colors and odors. The mother dying a few days after their birth, each of the twins was taken in an aut, reared by a separate nurse, and brought up differently, along with its cousins, male and female. Up to six years of age they saw each other often. Then one aunt removed from the house and thereafter their communication was limited to a few words added to the letters of the aunts."

At 13 years of age one of the twins was frightened by a carriage passing rapidly near her. No further immediate results appeared, but soon afterward the following took place:

"At supper, on wishing to drink, she put down her glass suddenly, with a cry, saying there must be fragments from the rim of the glass; this rim could not have been there; there must be fragments fallen to the bottom of the glass. It seemed impossible for her to use this glass, and a silver cup was given her instead. Little by little she came to examine the bottle, fearing that there were fragments of glass which had fallen to the bottom of the bottle, and she would drink only when the glass bottle was nearly full. When this singularly was reported to the family where the twin lived, attention was directed to a singularly which had existed several weeks in her; she did not empty her glass completely, but threw out what remained at the bottom before refilling it. One morning she was awakened and remained unchanged for a fortnight, but following a rather grave ailment, the fear

possibilities. And without going into the technicalities of production—steep tubs, rolls, shakers, filter presses, starch runs, or what not—the gradual evolution of these different products is an interesting example of the power of modern chemical and mechanical processes to extract a long list of unexpected utilities out of a single natural substance. Sun, wind, rain, air and soil store up these various utilities, and modern industry is always making new, quicker and better ways of extracting and applying them.

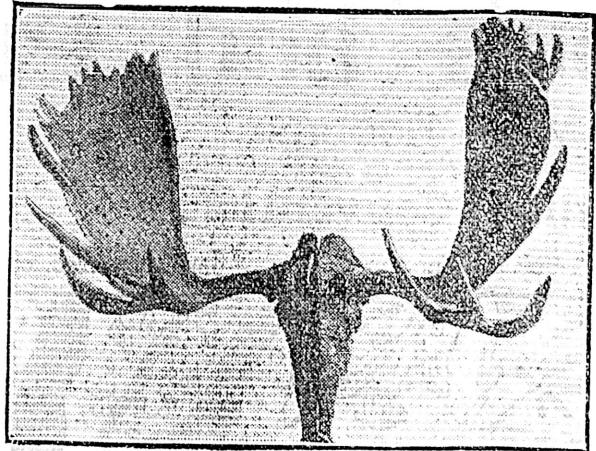
When the kernel of corn begins going through its transforming processes, one of the first results is a separation of the germ. The germ, separated and ground, are reduced to a pasty mass, which is subjected to pressure and so divided into a clear, yellowish oil on the one hand, and dry, compact cakes on the other. The oil is used in the manufacture of soaps or is vulcanized, mixed with bits of cork, and so transformed into rubber mats or bicycle handles. The dry cakes are largely exported as cattle feed, the amount of protein which they contain making them both healthful and nutritious. What is left after the germ of the corn has been extracted contains, in its way to the final and vastly more important products, starch and glucose.

But before the corn becomes starch, two other by-products are produced, the first being corn bran, or "wet feed," as it is called in factory practice, and the second gluten meal. Both of these products are cattle foods, the gluten being particularly rich in albuminous substances, and the bran, or "wet feed," being rich in the regular food of a dairy farm in order to improve the quantity and quality of the milk. Gluten, indeed, which in the dried form becomes gluten meal, and goes to the cows, is derived from the corn during the extraction of the starch that goes to the big textile mills and there plays an important part in the weaving and dyeing of cotton fabrics, or else to the confectioner's, where thousands of tons are used yearly as moulds in which to cast the candy animals that we see so commonly at Christmas. The grape sugar, so called, which goes to the confectioner, is derived from the corn during the extraction of the starch that goes to the big textile mills and there plays an important part in the weaving and dyeing of cotton fabrics, or else to the confectioner's, where thousands of tons are used yearly as moulds in which to cast the candy animals that we see so commonly at Christmas.

All these products are made by chemical reactions first carefully studied on a small scale in such theoretical laboratories as that of the Institute, and then applied on a large one in big manufacturing plants. Grape sugar, so called from its general resemblance to the sugar from grapes, is an ideal fermenting sugar, and is therefore much used in the manufacture of sparkling ales, the gases which it gives off during fermentation proving a necessary spark better than any other agency. And corn is also largely used in the production of malt food and liquors, which owe their valuable properties to the starch in the grain, sugar, derived by chemical transformations from the starch in grains.

Mr. Crooks had pamphlets telling of his life and adventures to speaking. The pamphlets gave some of his strenuous experiences. He was described as a "servant

LARGEST MOOSE ANTLERS.



What is considered the largest and finest moose antlers in the world have recently been brought from Alaska. They have a spread of 6 feet 2 inches. Antlers of the average moose measure only 40 inches across.

The moose was shot by an Indian hunter some 300 miles above Cooks Inlet, whence it was brought in a pack train and afterwards sold to a trader. The moose in life is said to have stood some 22 to 24 hands high, was larger than any

horse in existence, and weighed in the neighborhood of 3,000 pounds. The average weight of a moose is from 800 to 900 pounds. The age of the moose from the size and massive proportions of the head antlers is placed by experienced hunters at about 60 years.

Old and trustworthy trappers say that no finer hunting grounds can be found in the United States or in the world than in Southern Alaska, between Cooks Inlet and the Copper River region.

ONCE PAUPER, NOW IN PARLIAMENT

One of the political surprises in London was the election of William Crooks, a poor cooper and formerly an inmate of the poorhouse, to the seat in parliament vacated by Lord Charles Russell, who had to leave to take command of the Channel Squadron. Mr. Crooks was elected from the Woolwich constituency, and secured a majority of 3,229 votes. He was the candidate of the Labor party, and defeated Geoffrey Drage, the Unionist candidate.

Mr. Crooks's victory is largely due to his powerful personality, for his opponents polled their usual vote. This fact is proved by the number of votes cast. In previous elections the total vote of Woolwich has never exceeded 10,000, but the returns on Tuesday showed that 14,000 votes had been cast. This means that 3,500 persons who had heretofore been too indifferent to vote had come out for the popular Labor candidate, and the campaign Mr. Crooks made many speeches and he has a style of oratory that appeals to the masses. He put his platform so clearly before his constituents and eloquently pleaded that his principles be given a chance that he invariably carried his audiences with him.

His platform briefly was as follows: Direct employment, trade union rates, temperance, housing of the poor, enfranchisement of women, religious freedom, and opportunities for the children, improvements of the port of London, a Minister of Industry with a seat in the Cabinet, and useful organized work for the unemployed.

Irony and humor were potent factors in Mr. Crooks's speeches. He referred to Mr. Drage as "outstanding the Socialists," and speaking of him as a student of labor problems, cried out: "Yes, he is a drawing-room thinking of them."

Mr. Crooks had pamphlets telling of his life and adventures to speaking. The pamphlets gave some of his strenuous experiences. He was described as a "servant

How To Pack a Trunk.

Before commencing the actual packing of a trunk it is a very good plan to collect in one room, and in plain view, everything that is to be placed in the trunk. You will then see exactly what you have to find accommodation for, and nothing will be forgotten.

Something soft and flat should pave the trunk—a warm petticoat, which you may or may not require, is suitable for this purpose. On this anything flat and heavy should be laid, remembering that only necessities should be taken if weight is a consideration. The writing case also occupies this layer, and any small spaces can be filled up with rolled stockings and other small objects.

The boots and shoes, each in a hollid bag, may come next, and form a layer of their own, which can be shared with the brush and comb and sponge bag. Then linen and woolen underwear, between which any jewelry you may be taking can be placed; also your hand glass, scent bottles, or anything else of a breakable nature.

The dress skirts come next, and should be folded at the hips, so as to get as much length as you can. Do not turn them inside out. Jackets and capes follow, the former lying flat on their backs, with the sleeves laid across the fronts. Capes should be spread out as much as possible.

The tray is reserved for hats, dress

PAINS IN THE BACK FOR TWENTY YEARS

Could Not Turn Over in Bed—Kidney and Bladder Affected—Experienced Great Suffering—Cured by

DR. CAS'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The old people especially appreciate the effectiveness of Dr. Cas's Kidney-Liver Pills, because the kidneys are usually the first of the bodily organs to give out, and the result is backache, lumbago, pains in the side and limbs, urinary disorders, and constipation.

Old people learn to trust in Dr. Cas's Kidney-Liver Pills for when all other treatments fail this great medicine seems to go directly to the diseased part, and promptly affords relief and cure.

Mr. David Misener, farmer, an old and respected citizen of Port Robinson, Welland county, Ont., writes: "I wish to state to you that I had pain in my back and left side for over twenty years. At times I could not turn over in bed. I was so badly used up, I had cramps in my feet and legs, and my hands were so entirely useless that I could scarcely lift anything."

"Kidney disease was, no doubt, the cause of all my suffering, and sometimes the urinary trouble would be so bad that I would have to get up five or six times during the night. Fortunately, I began using Dr. Cas's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. I am now 73 years old and quite well now, but still occasionally use these pills to keep my system in good order. Several persons to whom I have recommended Dr. Cas's Kidney-Liver Pills have been equally benefited."

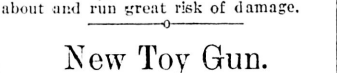
Dr. Cas's Kidney-Liver Pills, the comfort of old age, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

New Toy Gun.

Golfers who desire to play their favorite game in a parlor can now do so, a quick-witted inventor having fashioned the necessary apparatus, or game, consists of a board, a cup and obstructions which represent bunkers. The board is of flexible fabric, and has an elastic surface, and on it are marked indicating a golf course. The cup represents one of the holes, and extends above the surface of the board, and the latter when not in use is so constructed that it can be rolled or folded into a small compass.

In a game of this kind a disk is used instead of a ball, and the aim of each player is to get it over the course and obstructive and into the hole. The game is Croquet, cricket and even baseball have been played in parlors, and there is no reason why golf should not prove equally attractive.

Plow Used In China.



China is decidedly behind the times so far as agricultural implements are concerned, as shown in the kind of plow which is generally used in that country. The only iron in this plow is a point, which is an excellent find for American agricultural implements. Any American plow, however, which is introduced, he says, "must be cheap as cheap as it is possible to make it in the United States."

Mrs. Ashton of New Albany, Ind., has the distinction of having been the wife of four veterans of the civil war. She is drawing three pensions, and has her name on record at the pension bureau, so that there may be no

A.B.C. BEERS

Guaranteed Pure. None So Good.
Order from Turner Heston & Co.

The Up-to-date Fish Market

ALL KINDS OF GAME AND FISH IN SEASON.
Fresh Oolichans.
Fresh Ranch Eggs.
Leave orders at 110 Douglas St., or Phone 910.
Gower & Wriglesworth
Free Delivery.

Yokohama & Co., Japanese Merchant Tailors.

100 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Ladies and Gent's Suits Made to Order.
Best quality and latest patterns in English and Scotch Tweeds, Serapes and Worsted.
Satisfaction guaranteed to all work.

EXTRA OAK

RESISTANCE TO FIRE
TANKED 1855

Agents,
Vancouver Engineer Works
VANCOUVER, B. C.

CORDWOOD AND STOVEWOOD

Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.
Office—21 Cormorant Street.
Residence—17 Pine Street, Victoria West
Telephone 421.
J. B. PAINTER.



The Need of Glasses

Very frequently the need of glasses is not realized immediately. As a rule, any pain or unsteadiness of the eyes should have attention at once. Glasses used in time will correct existing defects and prevent more serious ones in the future.

A. P. BLYTH

Scientific Optician and Jeweler.
65 Port St. Near Douglas.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors

Scalp treatment, shampooing, face massage, hair dressing, hair curling, combing, and all the latest styles in hair. Combing made up into any style. Country or city. Promptly attended to. Write for free.

Mrs. C. Kosche
45 Douglas Street (near Port).

Victoria Water Works

Attention is called to Sec. 22, of the "Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1900," which reads as follows: "No person shall use any water supplied by the city, upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter."

JAS. L. RAYMOND,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, 5th May, 1903.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Douglas street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1903, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for assessing and correcting the Assessment Roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. O.
Victoria, B. C., April 16th, 1903.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT,"

In the Matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Section Thirty-five (35) Victoria District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above and whereupon the same Deeds Cameron on the 25th day of August, 1896, and numbered 2371e.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 8th April, 1903.

All mineral rights are reserved by the British Columbia Land Bounded Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Strath of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the B. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting, for a transfer of the license to retail wines and liquors by retail on the premises at 150 Government street, and known as the "Omnia Saloon," to and known as the "Omnia Saloon."

April 18th, 1903.
John Barrett.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT,"

In the matter of the application of Leon Wootton for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lots Three Hundred and Ninety-Eight (398), Six Hundred and Fifty (650) and Six Hundred and Sixty (660) Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to Leon Wootton on the 25th day of May, 1903, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 16th February, 1903.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for Applicant.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all debts or money now due to Frederick Prands as a Nurseryman or in connection with the business of Prands, lately carried on by him at Victoria and Esquimalt, are payable to Mary Ann Farrington, formerly Mary Prands, who is now residing at Esquimalt. This day has been surrendered.

Victoria, B. C., April 22nd, 1903.
MARY ANN FARRINGTON,
F. PRANDS.

House = Painting, Paper Hanging, Etc.

J. SEARS, 91 and 93 Yates St.
PHONE 1722.

COAL! COAL!

NO SCARCITY OF COAL.
PHONE 407.
We beg to notify the public that we have the advantage of the price of our coal; it is still \$6.00 per ton, sack or lump.
JAMES BAKER & CO.

INCUBATORS,

Received another shipment of Prairie State Incubators. Now the time to place your orders and go into chicken raising. I have also received a few Panama Parrots which are making fine speakers. Get one before they are all gone. All kinds of Feed and Poultry supplies. E. M. NOBLE, 8 Store Street.

To Gold Miners

Patent No. 666706. The O. Brash Ore Washing and Concentrating Machine.
Manufactured by and for sale at MARINE IRON WORKS
Pembroke St.
For prices and particulars apply to ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor.
Res. Tel. 100. Works Tel. 681.

RIPANS

Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

The 3-cent packet is enough for an ordinary ailment. The family bottle (price 50 cents) contains a supply for a year.

RIPANS Tabules

Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

The 3-cent packet is enough for an ordinary ailment. The family bottle (price 50 cents) contains a supply for a year.

TENDERS

Are invited for repairing at Victoria or Esquimalt, B. C., the Gunbarque "Columbia," now lying at Esquimalt harbor, where she may be inspected.

Specifications may be seen at the office of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Wharf street, where all other information may be obtained.

H. SCHWARTING, Master.

Puget Sound Navigation Co.

STEAMER MAJESTIC
Sails daily, except Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. for Seattle and Port Townsend.

STEAMER ROSALIE
Sails daily except Tuesday, at 9 a. m. for Seattle and Port Townsend.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.
100 Government Street.

For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVES VICTORIA 6 A. M.
Spokane, May 10; Cottage City, May 23.
Leave Seattle 9 A. M.

City of Seattle, Spokane, Cottage City, or City of Topeka, May 3, 9, 15, 19, 27, 31, June 4 and every fourth day thereafter.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria 8 P. M.
Queen, May 10, 1903.
Senator, May 9, 24.
City of Topeka, May 14, 20, 26, 31, June 4 and every fourth day thereafter.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

TICKET OFFICE—112, James Street, Seattle. George W. Andrews, North Coast Ticket Agent.

C. H. HOLDREDGE, General Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO TICKET OFFICE—New Montgomery Street.

C. D. DIXON, General Passenger Agent, 10 Market Street, San Francisco.

All ocean steamship lines connect with the daily trains of

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

BETWEEN
**Chicago, Buffalo,
New York and Philadelphia**

"VIA NIAGARA FALLS."

Also to BOSTON via the important business centers of CANADA and NEW ENGLAND.

For Time Tables, etc.—address—
GEO. W. VAUX,
Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent, 125 Adams Street, Chicago.

NORTH PACIFIC R.R.

Ticket Office

Corner Government and Yates Streets, Victoria, B. C.

3- TRANSCONTINENTAL -3

WHEN GOING TO
St. Paul, Chicago, New York,
Northeastern Canadian Points

TAKE THE
North Pacific Railway

And Enjoy a Ride on the
Famous North Coast Limited

The only up-to-date train crossing the continent. This train is made up of elegant new vestibuled Pullman and Tourist Sleepers, Canadian limited and steam heated. Steamship tickets on sale to all European points.

For further information apply to
A. D. CHARTER, C. E. LANG,
A. G. P. A., General Agent,
Portland, Ore. Victoria, B. C.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

76 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

2 TRANSCONTINENTAL 2

Direct connection with steamers to and from Seattle.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.
Fortnightly Sailings.
TOSU MARU sails May 10th, 1903, for China, Japan and Australasia.

K. J. BURNS, General Agent.

S. S. SONOMA, Thursday, May 14, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m.

S. S. ALAMEDA, Saturday, May 23, 11 a. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, June 4, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPROCKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

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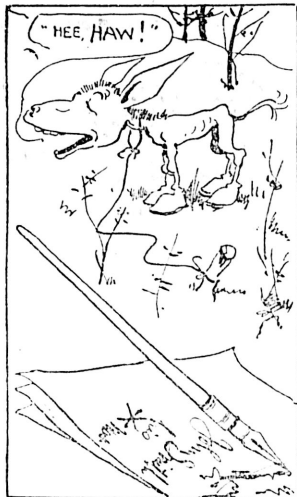
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Tunis-Alban Line May 23rd
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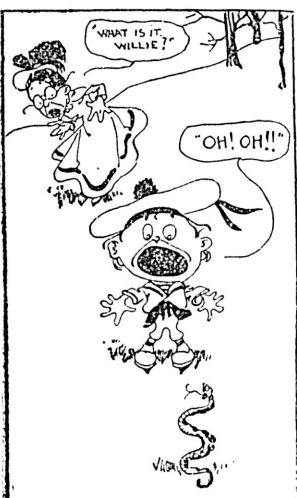
Below we print ten pictures. Each represents the name of a tree. The first is Aspen—See if you can guess the rest.



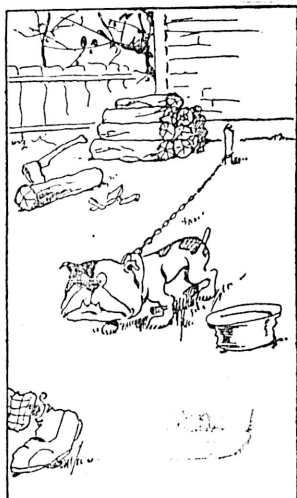
ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR



FIVE

Animal Fables and Puzzles

BY W. M. GOODES

The Animal Convention.

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CAN YOU FIND THE MONKEY, ELEPHANT, RHINOCEROS, KANGAROO, TIGER, LEOPARD, BEAR, CAMEL, STORK, ALLIGATOR, GOOSE AND OSTRICH—TWELVE IN ALL?



ONCE upon a time long ago, before the British Army came over to show the Lion how to do it, there lived a Lion, who was noted chiefly for the youthfulness of his age and intellect. His parents had very high hopes of his future, and felt that some day he would make his mark in the world, and it was quite a common thing for their bosoms to swell with pride at what they considered his aptitude for most any old thing. If they engaged in conversation the youth immediately took the floor and monopolized things. If there was anything to be done, no one knew so well how to do it, and he could offer suggestions to beat the band. By and by he came to be of so much importance

in the home circle that his parents went way back and sat down, leaving him, of course, without any confidential advisers. So, in this predicament we find him trying to determine what vocation he would follow for a living. After much thought and a careful survey of the field, he finally decided to take up art and follow in the footsteps of Raphael or some one else. Later on he changed his mind, concluding that he was funny enough to be a humorist, and so he took up comic art, for he was satisfied that there was big money in it. He didn't exert himself very much at first, and after he had plodded along for thirteen months, without being able to receive a commission for a series of comic drawings such as are used in the Sunday papers. His recent failures had cooled

his ardor just a trifle, so he concluded to be very modest in his charges, and so that there would be no possibility of any question arising on that score, he fixed the price at 50 cents per sketch, or \$1 for the complete set of six drawings. During the progress of the work his neighbors of the jungle dropped in on him to admire, as they supposed, his most wonderful talent. The Monkey was so loud in praise of the Lion's skill that he felt much encouraged, and decided to raise the price to 75 cents per sketch; and by the time the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Kangaroo, Tiger, Leopard, Bear, Camel, Stork, Alligator, Goose and Ostrich had contributed their praises also, the young Lion's bosom was filled with an almost pardonable

pride, and, feeling very much encouraged, he brought the price of the series up to \$20 at one jump. Now came the vital moment. He took his work to the publisher, who seemed pleased with it, and asked the young Lion how much he wanted for it. Now, feeling that the moment of his triumph had arrived, and being a little puffed up at the publisher's apparently favorable consideration, he asked him \$30 for the series, and the publisher kicked him out.

The moral of this fable is that rolling stones are not the only things which gather no moss.

W. M. GOODES.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

ANSWERS FOR MAY 2.

- No. 1—Wheel.
- No. 2—Cross Trees.
- No. 3—Gangway.
- No. 4—Deck.
- No. 5—Tackle.
- No. 6—Hatchway.
- No. 7—Hold.
- No. 8—Cabin.
- No. 9—Windlass.
- No. 10—Sail (Sale).

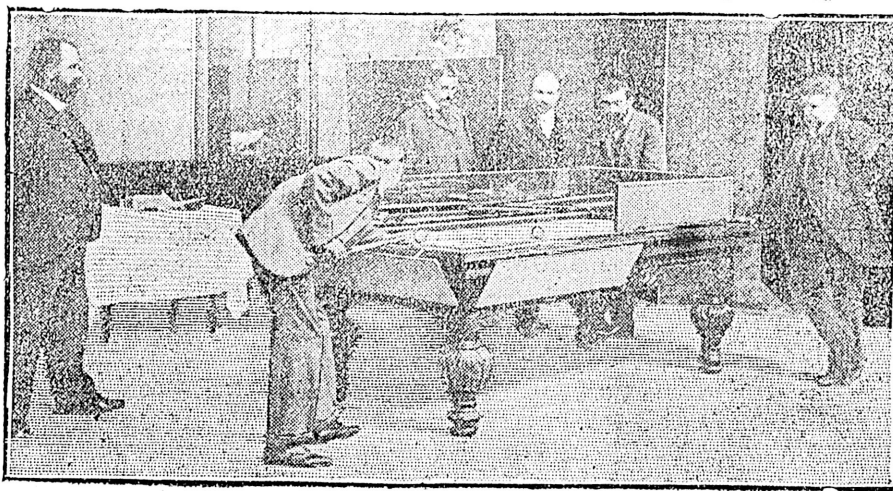
BABIES AT THE ZOO.

From Forest and Stream.

The five little lion cubs at the Zoo, born on December 1, are doing finely. They are about the size of three-month-old Newfoundland puppies, and they look more like mongrel meat hounds than like the crown princes of beasts. They lie huddled in a corner, their furry yellow backs touching, and their baby eyes twinkling at their mother, as she sits proudly on guard, apparently sneering at the young women who stand in front of her cage and dub her noble offspring "cute" and "darling." The mother of the Gracchi could not be more of more dignified than she. She is a good mother, too, and all her babies look strong and healthy. They are as playful as kittens, and the average woman who watches them feels like stepping into the cage and catching one of the little ones up in her arms. They have a cage all to themselves now, and they frolic around it, to the great amusement of spectators and their mother. The latter has an adjoining cage, which has a private opening into that of her nursery, and she is permitted at times to visit them. Their mother is so indulgent that she will allow them to pull the choicest bits of meat from her, and when fresh water is pushed into the cage they deliberately crowd her away. Not once has the mother been seen to nip or strike her cubs; but occasionally when they get too boisterous she will walk away and push them to one side and hold them there.

One of the strangest youngsters in the park is a Canada porcupine, which received much the same treatment from its mother as did the baby. Keeper Greebe is raising this odd baby with a bottle and although affectionate in disposition, it must be handled with care. Apparently it is covered with long gray hair, but a cactus plant is pleasant to the touch compared with the little creature. With a gait that may be called decidedly bow-legged, Greebe's

MIRRORS AS AID TO BILLIARDS



Mirrors may soon become an indispensable adjunct of billiard table, and if they do they will be arranged in the manner shown in the accompanying picture.

Professor Faller, of Munich, was the first to suggest that mirrors should be utilized in this way, and experiments which he recently made before the members of the

royal court of Bavaria convinced all who witnessed them that he was right.

On this occasion six mirrors were attached to a billiard table, and the Professor pointed out how easy it was for a novice by their aid to make difficult strokes. He explained that the reason was because the mirrors showed distinctly the result of each stroke, or, in other words, facilitated the novice's play as much as possible.

A full and scientific explanation, he promised, would soon be forthcoming in a book on which he has been engaged for some months.

Expert players in Europe are surprised that this simple and exceptionally interesting discovery was not made before, and all agree that the game will be vastly improved as soon as the mirrors come into general use.

Consistent—So you feel perfectly at home in the United States senate?

Senator Hennepin—Oh, yes. I have been there through two sessions and haven't had a chance to do any talking yet. Nothing could be more homelike.—Kansas City Journal.

A BABOON MOTHER.

From Forest and Stream.

Just now it may be truly said that any conscientious mother in New York would find it worth her while to take a peep into the nursery of the Bronx Zoo. There are things there which she could learn. High up on her wooden bars sits Madame Susie, the baboon mother, with her arms clasped about her baby and the mother light shining in her eyes. If you stand before her cage long enough, you are impressed with the belief that any man who denies that his forefathers were monkeys would find it difficult to make the same denial regarding his foremothers. Susie's face is an open book. In it is written every emotion from pride to tenderness which a young mother feels, or ought to feel. Because she became a mother, Susie was never considered a particularly clever baboon. She swam all day from her perch and flirted with Rubber, the long-armed baboon who is the happy father of Kaiser Wilhelm, her baby. But Susie is, so Mr. Hornaday declares, the best mother the Zoo has ever known. Her care of her baby has delighted the scientists. Like those stupid girls who do not shine in public places, she has turned out to be a perfect goddess of the domestic hearth. She neither pampers Kaiser Wilhelm, nor does she neglect him for a moment. When I saw her she was sitting on her high perch looking like a Madonna, with Kaiser Wilhelm enfolded in her two enormously long arms and tugging at her breast. When he got a bit obstreperous she gave him a dainty little box on the ears, and then smoothed his head anxiously, so make sure she hadn't hurt it. The baby squeaked, but a young mother does she neglect him for a moment after that.

"It is not often," said Mr. Hornaday, "that we find a really good mother like Susie among the animals. The average mother either neglects her little ones entirely or kills them with over-attention. This is our greatest trouble. Science will do a great deal toward raising the young, but a pound of science will not take the place of an ounce of mother instinct. We had a red fox here last year who gave birth to a fine healthy little brood. She was the most over-anxious mother we have ever had. She never left her babies for an instant, and there were times when she would get into a nervous frenzy and would pick up one of the tiny cubs and walk about the cage for hours, with it hanging from her mouth. At length they died, one by one. It was impossible to raise them, with so much overdone kindness."

The following are the other five pictures. Each represents the name of a tree.



SIX



SEVEN



EIGHT



NINE



TEN

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Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.